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CEMA FERROUS METALLURGY COMMISSION MEETS

LD160859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Budapest--A regular meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Ferrous Metallurgy was held in Eger from 7 through 10 April.

Participating in the meeting were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR and also a Yugoslav delegation.

The commission approved a report on the work done in 1980 and the basic guidelines for the further deepening and improving of cooperation among the CEMA members in the ferrous metallurgy sphere for the eighties.

The commission gave a positive assessment of the work on automation conducted during 1972-80 and noted that further efforts in this sphere must be directed primarily toward implementing measures conducive to increasing labor productivity and improving the quality of output and environmental protection.

The commission discussed the progress of multilateral cooperation among the CEMA members in providing iron-containing raw materials for the period to 1990.

CEMA AGRICULTURAL MEETING BEGINS IN TASHKENT

GF210704 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The meeting of CEMA countries on the attainment of maximum usage of [word indistinct] machinery in agriculture began in Tashkent on 20 April. Representatives from Bulgaria, Romania and Czechoslovakia are participating together with their counterparts from Uzbekistan and the Tadzhik SSR.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN SOCIALIST STATES VIEWED

LD211421 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Apr 81 p 3

[Ye.A. Ambartsumov answer to reader's letter under the rubric "People Say...But What Is the Truth of It?": "On the Private Economy"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] I have more than once witnessed arguments about individual labor activity and about the measures which have recently been adopted to increase the production of output on personal plots. Most people approve of encouraging such initiative and, citing the fraternal socialist countries as an example, say that the utilization of this reserve is for the common good. But there are people who see this as all but a return to the NEP [New Economic Policy of 1921]. I would like to know in more detail about the available experience of individual labor activity in such spheres as handicrafts, agriculture and consumer services, and to hear the opinion of a specialist as to how far this kind of activity is in accordance with the principle of socialist management of the economy. [Signed] A. Alekseyev, Elektrostal.

This question is answered by Ye.A. Ambartsumov, sector chief at the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics of the World Socialist System Institute.

[Ambartsumov answer] Our life is still frequently clouded by all kinds of "trifles" connected with the insufficient development and even sluggishness of the services sphere. Our trade and consumer services enterprises satisfy the consumer's needs only indifferently in a whole series of instances. This was spoken of frankly at the 26th party congress. People waste time, they are put in a bad mood and their life is made more complicated.

At the same time everyone who has visited the fraternal socialist countries knows that there, these problems are resolved to some degree through the existence, alongside the large state stores, restaurants and service combines, of many small trading and consumer institutions which are, so to speak, close to the residents. There is no overcrowding there and the client receives rapid, high-standard service. And it is not only a question of traditions, although this is also of considerable importance. The main thing is the extensive utilization of partnership (artel) and family forms of work, as well as personal initiative.

In the GDR, for instance, cooperative production associations (artels) of small craftsmen carry out more than 40 percent of the volume of housing maintenance work. The local authorities particularly encourage the opening of small private stores, cafes and workshops in new residential areas of cities and remote settlements, to which the arm of state trade does not always extend immediately. Usually they are family enterprises--one spouse is behind the counter, while the other works in the "storeroom" ["Podsobka"] or goes to fetch the goods. So overheads and prices here do not differ from those within the state system,but the trade profit is higher by virtue of the more rapid turnover of resources.

The same thing can be observed in Hungary. Here one-third of repair shops are kept by skilled workers who work in them after retiring on pension or in the evenings after their main job and on their days off. Such workshops account for 84 percent of maintenance work on apartments. In all, half of all services to the population are accounted for by small craftsmen. It is interesting that usually the state determines the overall tax to be levied at each of these "points" (thereby making savings on the financial inspection apparatus) and the actual apportionment is carried out by the actual association of craftsmen, which knows better than anyone its members' real income.

In both countries a major role is also played by personal subsidiary plots, including farmstead plots and horticultural plots. In the GDR the union of horticulturists and small stockmen, which unites the owners of orchard plots and truck farms, rabbit breeders and all who raise small livestock and poultry, supplies the country's population with more than one-third of the fruit it consumes, over 10 percent of the vegetables, 40 percent of eggs, more than 90 percent of honey and 100 percent of the rabbit meat.

In Hungary personal plots have accounted for a good half of the increase in meat production in recent years. And this is a considerable increase: The country not only fully satisfies its own needs, but exports approximately the same quantity of meat. This achievement is the result of close attention on the part of the state and kolkhozes toward subsidiary plots: They sell them young animals, supply fodder in the requisite proportions,and ensure the purchase of animals which have been raised to a certain condition. Hungarian kolkhozes even have a staff post of deputy chairman of the board responsible for personal plots.

Now let us turn to those doubts which, as the author of the letter reports, are voiced in arguments: Does not the revival of cooperative and personal initiative lead to the rebirth of nepmen [petty speculators during the NEP period]? The reasons for this argument are clear. It is well known, for instance, that in Yugoslavia, Poland and certain other socialist countries the excessive enrichment of private owners [chastniki] caused dissatisfaction among the population, while in the GDR this was one reason for the nationalization, in the early seventies, of the semi-state industrial and construction enterprises, which private individuals owned on a half-and-half basis with the state.

However, these negative features do not provide grounds for casting doubt on the possibility itself of tapping this reserve. They only emphasize that it is important to use it skillfully, taking all the circumstances into account. Again in the GDR, the nationalization of these relatively large enterprises took place in parallel with the encouragement of artel-cooperative and personal initiative in relation to small enterprises in the services sphere. The existence and development of these enterprises is not regarded as "undermining the foundations" of socialism in any of the fraternal countries, first because they account for no more than 1-2 percent of the national product, and second, because state enterprises form the basis of the economy in all spheres.

Incidentally, about the NEP. The New Economic Policy, proclaimed by Lenin and the party exactly 60 years ago, is not only the utilization of the private capitalist sector in the interests--this we stress--of building socialism; it is, indeed, not so much that as the unfettering of the most important levers for socialist building--material incentives and collective and personal initiative. It is also the removal of obstacles to the development of agriculture, the introduction of an atmosphere of confidence in the "industrious" peasantry, and practical assistance in the countryside. As is known, all these factors remain of paramount importance for our country today.

Let us recall that Lenin assessed highly cooperation among small producers, seeing it as "that degree of the combination of private interest, private trade interest and its verification and control by the state, that degree of its subordination to common interests, which was formerly a stumbling block for very many socialists." It is clear that this utilization of personal initiative in no way undermines socialist enterprises, but, on the contrary, stimulates them to work more economically and to a better standard and to take the consumer's needs into account more fully. In the report to the 26th party congress L.I. Brezhnev said that in the years of socialist building the fraternal countries have accumulated multifacted positive experience in resolving national economic problems, which must be studied more attentively and utilized more widely. Various forms of organization of artel-cooperative and personal initiative in the sphere of trade and consumer services are among the directions worthy of attentive study and utilization in the practice of economic management.

In conclusion, a few words about the legal basis for such initiative. The USSR Constitution permits individual labor activity in the sphere of small-scale craft industries, agriculture and consumer services to the population, as well as other forms of activity based exclusively on personal labor by citizens and members of their families. The state retains the right to regulate such activity so as to ensure its utilization in society's interests.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SED CONGRESS, SHUTTLE, MIDEAST

LD221017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 81 p 4

[Untitled international review by Valentin Korovikov]

[Text] Powerful Force of Unity

The 10th SED Congress completed its work in Berlin this week. It was the year's fourth supreme forum of the socialist community countries' Marxist-Leninist parties. The 26th CPSU Congress and the party congresses of the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and GDR communists have been great events of international significance. They demonstrated to the whole world the fraternal parties' unity, their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and their solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

The fraternal parties' congresses in Sofia, Prague and Berlin particularly stressed the great significance of friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. In particular, the specific program for the development of industrial specialization and coproduction between the USSR and the GDR up to 1990 will play an important part in resolving the most important tasks of technical progress and enhancing the efficiency of all sectors of the national economy. Particularly close coproduction has been planned in the development of computer technology, automation and electronics.

The characteristic features of these representative congresses are their creative orientation and their historical optimism. The examination and adoption of extensive programs of economic and social development in the interests of the working people and the improvement of their welfare attest graphically to the peace-loving course of the socialist countries' policy.

The comprehensive, realistic and constructive program of peace for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress was warmly supported and approved by the GDR, which is in the front line of the struggle for peace, against the threat of a new world war and for the consolidation of peace in Europe. The socialist countries, even in the present aggravated international situation, firmly advocate a peaceful approach to the solution of conflicts and disputes and the consolidation and continuation of detente.

In his greetings to the participants in the fourth All-Union Conference of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries held in Moscow this week Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that "halting the senseless buildup of military potentials, and choosing the method of negotiations to solve all disputed international issues constitutes the only possible way of safeguarding peace and asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states."

The agreement that L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will pay a visit to the FRG this year has generated a great response. This news was welcomed by the international public as a new testimony to the USSR's constructive, peace-loving approach to international affairs. The Soviet Union is in favor of dialogue with all who advocate halting the arms race and oppose the dangerous slide from cold to "hot" war.

Orbits of Peace and Orbits of War

On 12 April the Soviet people and all progressive mankind celebrated a notable date--the 20th anniversary of the world's first manned spaceflight and the legendary exploit of Yuriy Gagarin.

His Vostok spacecraft opened up new horizons for learning about the universe and laid the foundation for planned research and development of space. An enormous distance has been traveled since then. Space equipment has changed, tasks have become more complex, and stays in orbit are now measured in many months. The development of Soviet cosmonautics has already given a great deal to our national economy and our scientists. It has been put at the service of the Soviet people and all mankind for the sake of people's happiness and welfare on earth. Eight international socialist crews have been into space. The Soviet Cosmonauts T. Kovalenok and V. Savinykh are now working in orbit.

By coincidence this week also saw the flight of the U.S. Columbia spacecraft. After many years of preparation the 55-hour expedition ended in a successful landing in the Mojave Desert in the southwest United States. The Columbia fulfilled the hopes of its designers, and Astronauts J. Young (it was his fifth mission) and R. Crippen displayed personal courage and skill.

There is no doubt that the creation of the first reusable spacecraft is a major new step in U.S. space technology. However, as commentators in the United States and other countries note, it also has its "dark side." The Pentagon, which has become the main sponsor and customer of planned space expeditions, is occupying an increasingly large place in U.S. space programs, particularly those connected with the building and utilization of craft of the Columbia type. It is characteristic that in the new federal budget submitted by President Reagan expenditure on purely scientific experiments in space has been considerably cut back. Yet military spheres--the creation of new types of weapons, particularly laser weapons, and various spy satellites--are receiving billions in appropriations. According to U.S. newspaper reports, secret Pentagon expenditure on space projects exceeds the cost of the entire NASA program.

The history of the 20th century attests more than convincingly to the extent and the dangerous degree to which scientific and technical achievements are used to create mass destruction weapons. And there is a truly sinister ring to the persistent appeals from U.S. generals and military-industrial corporation bosses to unleash a new campaign for upgrading the U.S. Armed Forces and entire NATO military machine on the basis of the opportunities opened up with the progress of science and technology. Thus, one of the "fathers" of the U.S. hydrogen bomb, the well-known physicist E. Teller recently demanded "resolute support for the military aspects of the space program."

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has been and remains a convinced champion of the development of businesslike international cooperation in space.

In stoking the propaganda myth of the "Soviet threat" the Pentagon strategist intend to stuff the whole world with lethal weapons--from high up in space to the ocean depths. While sharply increasing the military budget the Washington administration is at the same time reducing expenditure on social needs, above all for the indigent and poor strata of U.S. society. This "offensive against the poor" is being mounted openly. Thus W. Middendorf, the U.S. President's adviser on defense policy, demanding that the European NATO countries be more generous in spending money on their armies and restrict expenditure on the needs of the population, recently argued that "the supreme form of social security is military might."

To judge by the White Paper submitted to the British Parliament this week, the Thatcher government adheres to a similar orientation. It intends to put up enormous sums for the modernization of the navy and air force and the creation of sophisticated weapons systems. It is planned to purchase Trident nuclear missiles from the United States for reequipping nuclear submarines and to reorganize the British divisions stationed in the FRG.

The mobile utilization of military units beyond the borders of the NATO countries, primarily in the Near East and Indian Ocean regions, is planned. It has been confirmed that by 1983 U.S. cruise missiles will be deployed on British soil, despite mass protests from the country's population.

The senseless buildup of military potential and the policy of resurrecting the cold war are seriously aggravating the international situation. Two recent tours--by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger--have shown once more how dangerous aims according with the interests of aggressive imperialist circles are to the cause of peace. The statements of some sane Western politicians and press commentators now express alarm at Weinberger's bellicose tirades against detente and his ultimatum-loaded militarist ways and calls to reject arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union. The bourgeois newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU sharply rebuked the Washington secretary: "The European NATO states and Canada with them must interpret such statements as a slap in the face. What is the real value of the compromises achieved with such great difficulty if the defense secretary of the alliance's leading, senior partner allows himself simply to brush them aside"?

In this situation, it is particularly important for the peoples to step up the struggle for peace and to halt the dangerous slide toward war. Mankind has the right to hope that the forces of peace and good will halt the forces of war and evil, while impressive successes in space and scientific achievements will serve peaceful achievement and the prosperity of billions of people on earth.

Halting the Imperialists' Intrigues

The Palestinians are one of the world's peoples who have suffered and continue to suffer most from international conflicts and wars. For several decades now the 4 million Palestinians have been living in exile or under the oppression of occupiers. A whole generation of that people has been born and grown up in refugee camps in many countries from Morocco to Kuwait. Israeli aggression and seizure of Arab lands caused this tragedy of the Palestinian people. However, the persistent struggle for liberation and the creation of their own national state is continuing despite the sacrifices, despite the machinations and provocations of imperialist and reactionary forces.

The Palestine National Council is the supreme legislative organ uniting different organizations of the struggling people. It meets regularly to discuss an overall plan of action. This week the latest, 15th session of the Palestine National Council was held in the Syrian capital of Damascus. It is working during anxious, bloody days. In april serious fighting flared up again in Lebanon, where many Palestinian camps are located, regularly subjected to raids and attacks by the Israeli military. The fighting covered Beirut and the Zahlah region.

Israel has openly confirmed that it is supplying weapons to the reactionary groupings of its puppet Haddad, entrenched in southern Lebanon. The new clashes coincided with the first trip to the Near East by the new U.S. secretary of state. Western diplomats took steps to intervene directly in Lebanese affairs by offering to send foreign military units there. Both Haig's mission and the resurrection of old plans to occupy Lebanon are aimed at suppressing the Palestinians' liberation struggle and at establishing in Beirut the power of reactionary groupings acting in collusion with Zionism and imperialism.

At the Damascus session representatives of the people of Palestine condemned the U.S. diplomatic maneuvers aimed at strengthening Israel's positions and cobbling together a bloc from the most reactionary regimes with a view to establishing U.S. rule and military presence in the region. Those who spoke at the council sessions sharply criticized the policy of separate deals in the Near East and Tel Aviv's repressions against the indigenous inhabitants of the occupied lands of the West Bank and Gaza.

The seizure of lands by Israeli settlers has been stepped up particularly over the last year. Dozens of permanent Israeli colonialists' settlements have already been constructed on the West Bank of the Jordan.

Speaking during the discussion at the session, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat stated that, until peace, security and stability are established in the Near East, the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state, will not be implemented. In this connection he assessed highly the proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress regarding ways of resolving the Near East problem. We support these proposals from our Soviet friends, Y. 'Arafat said, and we believe them to be the correct basis for a just settlement in the region.

The plans to dispatch "international forces" to Lebanon were also fittingly rebuffed by many of that country's political organizations. Thus, the Central Political Council of Lebanon's National Patriotic Forces has issued a statement noting that the desire to achieve international intervention in Lebanon's affairs is nothing but a U.S. plot. It is directed against the Lebanese national movement, Syria, and the Palestinian revolution and is aimed at Lebanon's enslavement using local isolationist circles under international control..

An objective examination of the present Near East situation reaffirms the conclusion that nothing can be done there without the positive solution of the Palestinians' problem or the satisfaction of the Arab peoples' just demands. That is why Haig's present attempts to achieve so-called "strategic concord" between Israel and some Arab states for joint resistance to some "Soviet threat" were doomed to failure. Even in Amman and Riyadh the U.S. secretary of state was frankly told that the main reason for the long-standing Near East crisis lies in Israel's policy and Washington's support for the aggressors. The only thing which Haig succeeded to some extent in achieving was As-Sadat's promises to allow U.S. military groups to be deployed on the Sinai Peninsula and in agreeing on conditions for the sale of some types of weapons to Saudi Arabia. But practice shows that sending more troops and stockpiling weapons in this explosive region can in no way resolve the acute conflicts. The situation in the Near East can only be normalized by ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and halting the Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

The international situation in our world now is complex and alarming. And the struggle for peace remains the most important and urgent task. On the eve of May Day the CPSU Central Committee urges:

Peoples of the world! Deal a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism!

Let us strengthen peace, deepen detente and curb the arms race!

'HAUGHTY' U.S. STANCE AT LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE HIT

LD211354 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 21 Apr 81

["From Imperial Positions"--TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS--In London the TIMES, a commentary published today lays the entire blame on the USA for the lack of results at another round of negotiations on the elaboration of an international law of the sea convention. The newspaper writes that Washington's efforts to block the negotiations have exasperated most delegates to the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference.

Such an impartial appraisal of U.S. actions by the publication of the country which is considered the U.S.'closest ally is quite significant. It reflects the world community's universal indignation over the new U.S. administration's unwillingness to reckon with the interests of almost 150 nations the representatives of which have gathered for the tenth session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference. Washington, having abruptly changed its previous stand, has refused to sign the draft convention which was agreed upon by all the participants in the conference. It stated that it would like the draft to be revised. Thus, there is U.S. disregard, imbued with imperial haughtiness and ambitions, for other countries, disregard which incidentally manifests itself in Washington's approach to a number of other global problems as well.

The present draft law of the sea convention is resultant of great and long efforts of the world community. According to general admission of experts, this is a thoroughly balanced document which takes into consideration to the utmost the legitimate rights and interests of all countries. It resolves many complex matters connected with the development of sea navigation, fisheries, and the production of the mineral resources of the seabed, combatting the pollution of the world ocean as well as territorial waters, the continental shelf, and others. The draft single convention which contains about 500 articles virtually covers the entire system of international law principles and norms regulating the activities of states at sea.

The draft convention protects the rights and interests of various states, and first of all the developing countries. It is no secret that the latter are quite often subjected to increased blackmail and pressure on the part of imperialist monopolies which seek to get hold of the sea resources.

The draft convention envisages the establishment of an international seabed authority which would be vested with wide powers. That would be an intergovernmental organization of a new type created in the spirit of the demands for a restructuring of international economic relations on a fairer basis than now.

It does not appear possible to enumerate in this commentary everything positive and constructive which is contained in the draft of the coordinated, in the main, single law of the sea convention. Why does Washington unilaterally seek its revision now? Underlying those efforts are the solicitations by U.S. monopolies which would like to uncontrolably produce minerals in international waters. Is it not significant that, obviously in counterbalance to the elaborated draft convention, U.S. Congress recently adopted a law giving U.S. private-owned companies a "right" to start the development of seabed resources.

Thus, acting from imperial hegemonistic positions, Washington, ignoring the interests of other countries, the interests of peace and cooperation in the approach to the regulation of the world ocean problems, counterposes itself to the world community.

ENTRY PERMIT REFUSED TO SOVIET TU STUDENT DELEGATION

LD212116 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1638 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Apr (TASS)--Without explanation, the U.S. State Department has refused to issue an entry permit to a group of students of the Soviet trade union movement higher school.

The delegation was planning an exchange visit to the United States at the invitation of Wayne University in Detroit (Michigan). A group of students from that university visited the Soviet Union in the autumn of last year. They attended a series of lectures on the external and domestic policies of the USSR, became acquainted with work of the Soviet trade unions, and visited several Soviet cities. The American students were highly satisfied with their trip, during which they learned much of interest about the USSR.

But because of the unfriendly attitude of the U.S. authorities, the Soviet representatives have now been deprived of an opportunity to visit the United States. Thus the State Department has once again demonstrated that in the matter of cultural and scientific exchanges, to which special importance is attached in the Helsinki Final Act, it does not intend to follow the spirit and letter of that document, signed by the United States.

HAIG MEETS WITH PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD211534 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Apr, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig met with Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, on an official visit here. No official report came after the meeting held for three hours behind closed doors, however, according to press reports, the meeting concentrated primarily on the expansion of American military, economic and political support to Pakistan.

The newspaper New York TIMES writes that high on the agenda was the expansion of the agreement between Washington and Islamabad on cooperation in the military-political field concluded in 1959. Its military aspects are to be intensified and accord reached on deploying American Armed Forces on Pakistani territory. According to the newspaper, Washington is actively studying the question about possibilities of moving the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces to Pakistan.

With these aims in view the Pentagon is seeking the restoration of the American air base in Peshawar and the establishment of the naval base in the Port of Gwadar--a strategic point to the west of Karachi lying in the way to Persian Gulf oil fields.

Large-scale American arms deliveries to Islamabad will serve as payment for these deals. It is reported that Washington has already worked out a plan to allocate 800 million dollars in the coming two years for these purposes. The French newspaper LE MATIN points out that the U.S. administration is prepared to allocate about 2,000 million dollars as military aid to the Ziaul-Haq regime in the coming four years.

According to press reports, a considerable part of the funds will be used for supplying Pakistan with two squadrons of advanced F16 fighter planes, radar installations and ground-to-air missiles, and completing reequipment of 4-5 Pakistani armoured brigades.

White House official R. Pipes frankly admitted that the United States will supply Islamabad with an "excessive" amount of armaments so that part of them could be transferred to the anti-Afghan terrorist gangs operating from Pakistani territory.

Further on Talks

LD220710 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 22 Apr, TASS--Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has completed his official two-day visit to the United States. He met in Washington with Vice President George Bush and held intensive talks with Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The content of the discussions is kept secret. However, according to American press reports, they concerned primarily the intensification of military cooperation between Washington and Islamabad and increasingly greater involvement of Pakistan in the orbit of the confrontation strategy of the United States in Asia. According to the newspaper New York TIMES, the sides discussed the possibility of "expanding" the existing bilateral agreement between the United States and Pakistan and "strengthening" its military provisions. This would allow Washington to set up military bases in Pakistani territory and use it as a stronghold for the gendarme Rapid Deployment forces.

EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER TO SECURE MORE ARMS

LD211636 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Apr, TASS--The purpose of the visit to Washington by the Egyptian Minister of Defence and Military Industry Muhammed Abu [name as received] is to expand bilateral military cooperation and speed up the delivery of American arms and military equipment to Egypt.

During the visit, which will last several days, he will meet with the U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Jones and conduct talks with them on the delivery to Egypt of four AWACS planes and other (?items) of modern military hardware.

The United States has already delivered to Egypt 35 F-4 fighter-bombers and plans next year to supply another 40 modern F-16 combat planes. Washington will also give Cairo M-60 tanks and the first batch of these tanks has already arrived in Egypt. In effect the United States is placing modern offensive arms in the hands of the As-Sadat regime. Considering As-Sadat's repeated threats to "teach a lesson" to Arab countries neighbouring on Egypt, the delivery of offensive weapons is nothing but direct incitement by Washington of Cairo to perform police functions in the region. As planned by the strategists in the Pentagon, this should help the expansion of American military presence in the Middle East.

U.S. 'SPIRALING' ARMS RACE WITH AWACS SALE

LD220642 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 22 Apr, TASS--The Reagan administration has made another step along the path of spiraling the arms race in the Middle East. According to the White House, the U.S. Government decided to supply Saudi Arabia with five electronic surveillance and control (AWACS) planes and modernize 60 F-15 fighter-bombers previously sold Riyadh. To justify the deal, Washington has again resorted to the trite myth about the alleged "Soviet threat" to the region. Having probably little faith in the validity of this "argument," a White House spokesman announced that the deal will be "critical" for ensuring American interests in the Middle East.

Specifying the meaning of the formulation, ASSOCIATED PRESS agency indicates that the point at issue is the administration's effort to turn the oil-rich kingdom into an anti-Soviet bastion in the Middle East, in other words, to assign Saudi Arabia the same role which the shah's Iran played--the role of bulwark of American imperialism and regional gendarme of the United States guarding the interests of American oil monopolies.

BOVIN: ALLIES ENDANGERED BY MILITARISTIC POLICY

LD211501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "Sinister Effect"]

[Text] Last week the American submarine George Washington, armed with Polaris ballistic missiles, collided with the Japanese freighter Nissho Maru. The ship sank. The Americans left the scene of the accident without helping the crew. Two men died, the captain included.

R. Reagan and C. Weinberger apologized. The Japanese Government accepted the apology. The Japanese people are angry and are protesting. The George Washington is somewhere underwater, as it is supposed to be.

The tragedy in the East China Sea can be viewed from various angles. It was, of course, an accident. But, in my view, the kind of accident that shows the by no means accidental features of American policy. That is not all. It seems to me that what happened can be viewed as a kind of model of U.S. foreign policy.

I will try to argue my case. What was the intended purpose of the American submarine? The Pentagon would probably say: To threaten the Soviet Union and safeguard Japan's security, of course. Fine. Now let us move from the plane of strategic abstractions to the plane of specific actions. It has to be noted that the Americans, who promised to protect Japan against the "Soviet threat," have inflicted specific, very tangible damage on the country.

And what is happening in Central America? There, they are trying to defend El Salvador against the intrigues of "world communism." I don't know what damage they have done to "world communism." But the damage to El Salvador's people is self-evident: Each day cutthroats armed with American weapons and trained by American advisers are killing scores and hundreds of people.

Let us take Africa. The Washington strategists are also planning to protect it--from "international terrorism," from the ubiquitous "hands" of Moscow and Havana. If Moscow or Havana is suffering as a result of this, it is above all the oppressed Africans in South Africa and Namibia who are forced for a pittance to mine gold, diamonds, uranium and so forth for those same Americans.

Let us assume that the White House makes the Angolan rebels happy by giving them aid. What then? Perhaps terrorists will stop shooting at presidents, throwing bombs at Aeroflot offices and hijacking aircraft? Scarcely. There can be only one practical result of American aid--further atrocities by the rebel gangs in Angola and therefore more bloodshed and loss of life.

The Americans are also saving West Europe. Saving it from the "Soviet threat," of course. And the now familiar pattern recurs: The losers are above all those whom they want to save and on whom they are foisting a "strategic consensus" identical in this case with general emulation of Washington. They are the losers because the machinery of detente, which is so necessary to Europe, is being upset, because military budgets are creeping upward, because the so greatly desired Pershings and Tomahawks are by no means new shields but merely new targets.

The following picture emerges. By steering Washington's foreign policy course toward confrontation with the Soviet Union, stepping up the ideological, anticommunist component of U.S. foreign policy and saving all and sundry from the "Soviet threat," the current American administration--if you keep in mind the facts and actions, not the words and rhetoric--is operating as a destructive, disruptive force. And what it is destroying is not "world communism." It is destroying all the positive and healthy things introduced into international life by a real East-West consensus.

But let us return to the Nissho Maru. It is understandable that America should want to harm those whom it calls its enemies. But the Americans have been less successful in this than in anything. The other side sees [tut vidyat] the danger and is prepared to counter it. The turnabout in U.S. policy harms primarily those whom the United States has promised to save and defend. But whereas for the inhabitants of West Europe it is for the present "only" a matter of a general increase in nervousness, instability and alarm, the friendly embraces are already bringing death to the people of El Salvador. There you have the specific effect today of the White House's foreign policy maneuvers. An effect that I would call, provided that my Japanese friends don't take offense, the "Nissho Maru effect."

BOVIN COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF HAIG MIDEAST TOUR

LD211521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Bovin article under the rubric "A Political Observer's Opinion": "Meager Results"]

[Text] Last week U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig made a series of lightning visits to Near Eastern countries--Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The general's trip should be seen within the framework of the general review of the American foreign policy course. The essence of this review is to approach international problems above all from the viewpoint of global confrontation with the Soviet Union.

As applied to the Near East, that means approximately this. First, the Near East and the Persian Gulf must be regarded as a single strategic whole. Second, the main threat to the region's stability is the Soviet Union's "expansionist policy." Third, Israel and the Arabs have, as a minimum, one common strategic goal--to avert Soviet domination, and this means that the Arabs (first and foremost Jordan and Saudi Arabia) must move toward a reconciliation with Israel and support the Camp David process. Fourth, the United States is prepared to guarantee the region's security, but to this end it is necessary to expand the American military presence in the Near East and around the Persian Gulf.

Any outline is bound to simplify. And I may have overlooked some nuances. But on the whole, it seems to me, U.S. Near East policy today (it is sometimes called the "Haig Doctrine") looks like that. To persuade his interlocutors to display "strategic accord" and to adopt this "doctrine"--that is the task which A. Haig set himself. Now let us see how he resolved it.

The maximum accord was achieved in Tel Aviv, of course. For Israel, the arrival of the new U.S. administration is manna from heaven. Washington's flirtation with the Palestinians has ended. The White House has stopped lecturing Begin about the new settlements. Americans have begun to be more understanding about the Israelis' actions in south Lebanon. The prospect of Soviet-American cooperation in resolving the Near East conflict, which gives Tel Aviv the shudders, has receded still further.

And Tel Aviv is striving to consolidate and strengthen the U.S. turn away from commonsense. "Reagan's Near East policy with the emphasis on the need to resist the Soviet threat is correct," former Israeli Defense Minister M. Dayan has stated. But that is not enough for Dayan. "I believe," he keeps telling the Americans, "that you need to keep your own troops in the region...to have your own troops in the Near East." Of course, the Americans do not object. Other people object. America's reputation has become so sullied that to allow Americans into a country and make military bases available to them amounts to stigmatizing yourself. Even those who are prepared to take American money and American weapons, who are prepared for, so to speak, a relationship of cooperation--even they recoil in fear when the question of a permanent U.S. military presence is raised. Those days are gone....

As yet Washington has succeeded in winning over Somalia, Kenya and Oman. They have agreed to permit the U.S. Air Force and Navy to use a number of airfields and ports in case of necessity. But the Pentagon wants more. The idea arises of using the Camp David machinery. The Washington POST expounds this idea thus: "To penetrate imperceptibly in the guise of the peace-keeping forces which will monitor fulfillment of the provisions of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty."

Here an explanation is apparently necessary. The point is that Israel is committed to completing the withdrawal of its troops from the Sinai Peninsula by April 1982. But only provided that agreement is reached on these same "peacekeeping forces," which are to be deployed from Al-'Arish in the north of the Sinai to Sharm ash-Shaykh in the south and are to create a so-called "security barrier" there.

The Israeli-Egyptian treaty provides for an option using UN Armed Forces. However, the Security Council will hardly go as far as to sanction the Camp David decisions. Therefore Egypt, Israel and the United States must themselves reach agreement on the acceptable strength and makeup of some kind of armed guardians of Camp David. Israel believes that the more they are in number and the greater the proportion of Americans, the better. Israel has agreed to make its airbases at 'Ezyon and Eytan available to the United States, as well as the naval base at Sharm ash-Shaykh. All this is entirely to Haig's liking. However, As-Sadat's position, which I will discuss below, has blocked such an openly pro-Israeli, pro-American plan.

There were complications in Tel Aviv too. Begin resolutely objected to U.S. intentions to sell Saudi Arabia five planes equipped with the Remote Radar Detection and Control System (AWACS) as well as equipment (air-to-air missiles and external fuel tanks) which will make it possible to significantly increase the range and firepower of the Saudi Air Force. On this point General Haig did not oblige his friends. Friendship is one thing, but oil is another. True, reports have appeared that the five planes will be piloted only by American airmen. Riyadh's attitude to this can be imagined....

The nature of the Cairo talks reflected the two-faced, contradictory nature of As-Sadat's positions. On the one hand he is aware that without the Americans, without U.S. help and support, he will not last long. And that is why he did all he could to butter up Haig. But on the other hand, As-Sadat continues to make himself out to be an Arab leader and champion of Arab nationalism, and this restricted his ability to maneuver.

In principle Egypt would prefer to see UN troops in the Sinai. If absolutely necessary, Cairo also agrees to multinational armed forces outside the UN framework, but the fewer in number and the smaller the American element, the better. This stance is understandable; As-Sadat does not want to be accused of replacing Israeli occupation with American occupation. On the basis of these same considerations Egypt is against the handing over of the Israeli bases to the Americans.

By all appearances As-Sadat nevertheless agreed that, whatever the opposition, Americans would make up approximately one-half of the multinational forces. Here Egyptian foreign Minister B. Ghali stressed that these forces must have "no connection with the overall American strategy in the world--the Rapid Deployment Force and the safeguarding of Persian Gulf security. Haig swallowed this pill. And he even put a brave face on it. Precisely, first deploy the troops, then we shall see....

Well, at least it was possible to put in a brave face in connection with the talks in Cairo and Tel Aviv. In both places the U.S. position is basically accepted, albeit with reservations differing in number and quality.

Events unfolded differently in Amman and Riyadh. King Husayn unequivocally stated an all-embracing and reliable solution of the Palestinian problem is the key to stability in the region. The king advocated the convening of an international conference on the Near East with all interested sides including the PLO, participating. "We must remind Haig and his compatriots," the Jordan TIMES wrote on the day of the talks "that he is representing a country whose trustworthiness has been deeply undermined, whose sincerity is strongly questioned and whose military might is actually irrelevant and inadvisable in the given context of Near East political realities."

Most likely, Haig realized that as far as the Arabs are concerned the U.S. accent on "strategic accord" is equivalent to a desire to push the Palestinian problem into the political background. And the Americans tried to make an adjustment. The U.S. aim, correspondents were told on Haig's behalf, "is to use our common strategic preoccupations as a catalyst for further progress at the peace talks." The Arabs did not take the bait, and not just because they are dead set against reviving Camp David. But also because Washington's preoccupation--to spite the Soviet Union at all costs--alarms rather than preoccupies many U.S. partners.

They alarm the Arabs. They alarm West Europe. America's allies in West Europe, London's THE TIMES wrote recently, do not share the U.S. view that, if the countries of the Near East and the Gulf were to act together against the Soviet Union, this would facilitate the solution of the Palestinian problem. "The European powers," the paper reflects, "have a long acquaintance with the Near East. These powers are well aware that the problem of the unfortunate Palestinians and their demand to be granted the right to their homeland remains for the Arab countries the most urgent problem. Europeans fear that the Reagan administration's obsession with the idea of global struggle against communism might push it into unnecessarily bellicose positions."

That is effectively what Haig was told in Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faysal formulated his country's position as follows: The United States is ignoring the main cause of the Near East conflict--Israel's occupation of Arab lands and its refusal to acknowledge the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine; the foreign presence only exacerbates tension in the region; the only threat to the Persian Gulf is Tel Aviv's aggressive policy.

The latter thesis is not indisputable. There is another threat to the Persian Gulf. It is posed by the Americans' importunate attempts to strengthen their military positions around the Gulf and to join the Gulf countries together in a "strategic accord," as mentioned above. Washington has a tendency to forget that Persian Gulf oil does not belong to America. U.S. aircraft carriers and Rapid Deployment Forces will not save or make anyone secure. True security lies in political solutions not in arms buildup.

Addressing the British General Staff Academy 8 April, King Husayn expounded his program for the stabilization of the situation in the Near East and Persian Gulf region: The declaration of the Gulf region as a neutral zone, preserving guarantees of noninterference; the defense of the Gulf rests with the countries of the region; the Gulf countries are to guarantee continuous supplies of oil to their clients; the focusing of efforts on the honest solution of the Palestinian problem, which will make it possible to avoid an oil embargo as a strategic economic weapon. It is easy to see that in terms of its political realism and understanding of the real link between cause and effect, Husayn's program forms a contrast to Haig's provocation doctrine based on ramshackle ideological myths.

What about the doctrine, then? It appears to have been stillborn. Well-known American journalist B. Gwertzman, who accompanied Haig on his trip, summed up the results of the secretary of state's voyage with the epic statement: "The theory proclaimed by Haig in Congress last month, the theory that the Near East countries would subordinate their local interests to the struggle against the Soviet threat, is a long way from practical implementation." It certainly is.

One could stop at that point. But maybe another observation should be made. Haig's doctrine, like similar semi-ideological, semipolitical formulations is typical of Washington's current foreign policy thinking, and is based on ignorance and fear. Fear of the scope, dynamism and inexorability of the social changes which have gripped the world. And ignorance. Because only people who lack basic historical and social knowledge can hope to replay history, by appealing to force. They can twist the arm of another As-Sadat, they can burden someone with another Pinochet or Romero. But what happens then? Inevitable retribution. The world cannot be adapted to America. America must adapt itself to the world. Even to a new and frightening world.

U.S. BACKS RSA DESPITE ASSURANCES TO BLACK STATES

LD220854 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov commentary]

[Excerpts] Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker has completed a tour of 10 African countries. Our commentary has been prepared by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov:

When the Carter administration was conducting a demagogic campaign in defense of human rights Washington had, at least outwardly, to dissociate itself from apartheid, this policy of race separation, and make gestures to suit black Africa. Andrew Young's appointment as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations was fully in keeping with that diplomacy of smiles. The move was hypocritical, of course. Whenever it came to economic sanctions against the racist regime Mr Young, together with his Western colleagues, was quick to refuse their adoption. But the semblance of a condemning attitude towards apartheid remained. When 1 year ago Rhodesia's Smith regime fell and Zimbabwe emerged as another independent state Washington could not but swallow that pill, too.

When a new boss settled down in the White House he dealt with African affairs from absolutely different positions, namely East-West confrontation, which is equivalent to confrontation with the Soviet Union; and he declared that the United States will not leave in the lurch such a friendly nation as South Africa. In Washington the geographic situation of South Africa and its mineral resources are of greater significance to the Reagan administration than South Africa's racial policies. And there was no demagogy about the rights of black Africans. Instead, Washington claimed rights to African natural resources. It has become fashionable to refer to southern Africa as a Persian Gulf of Minerals, meaning the impressive deposits of chromium, manganese and other mineral resources in the African Continent's south. Access to the strategic raw materials is of special importance to the U.S. military-industrial complex and for inflating military programs.

What's more, Congress is facing the question of repealing the Clark Amendment of 1976 that prohibits both open and secret aid to the antigovernment groups in Angola.

But the leader of one group, Savimbi, has all of a sudden postponed his visit to Washington. It appears the new administration had to restrain its ardor to some extent after a storm of indignation had swept the Black Continent. Washington obviously realized that dealing with the racists may prove a costly affair, so the so-called new approach to Africa affairs had to be slightly corrected. Assurances came thick and fast that the United States does not want at all to sacrifice relations with Black Africa, and that America wants transition from the policy of boycotting South Africa to a constructive dialogue in order to expand contacts and in this way exert a favorable influence on South Africa's domestic policies.

Mr Crocker's visit shows that if anything has been changed in the U.S. policy in Africa it is its form and not essence. In the meantime, the assistant secretary of state claims the United States has been, and will remain, a faithful friend of Black Africa. And the South African racists have already assessed the significance of this turn in Washington's policy and have already drawn conclusions. Since they are aware of the United States' silent approval, they have banged the door at the Geneva conference on Namibia, stepped up military raids on Angola and Mozambique and whipped up reprisals inside the country.

REPORT ON CLOSE OF USSR-JAPAN SALMON TALKS

OW220520 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] The USSR-Japan fishery talks have ended. Moscow Radio's reporter Konstantin (Gushikov) has filed the following report:

A number of documents, including protocols, were signed in Moscow on 21 April. These wound up 2 weeks of negotiations since 6 April between the Soviet Union and Japan at the Soviet Fish Industry Ministry to determine procedures and conditions for the Far Eastern salmon catch in the northwest Pacific by Japanese boats.

The negotiations ended in a short period of time, but this does not mean there were no difficulties during the negotiations. Several rounds of additional meetings became necessary between Soviet First Deputy Fish Industry Minister Kudryavtsev and Japan's Fishery Agency Director General Imamura to keep the negotiations moving. This was why both parties greeted the successful close of the negotiations with feelings of satisfaction.

After completing the protocol signing, Soviet Fish Industry Minister Kamentsev gave the following address:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Japanese translation by announcer] First, I would like to express my deep satisfaction at the successful close of the talks concerning the salmon catch in a sea zone of interest to fishermen in both the Soviet Union and Japan. It was gratifying that the negotiations were conducted with a spirit of studying every issue in a constructive manner. This spirit made it possible to resolve all complicated issue with success. Fishery cooperation between the two countries are now being carried out on both multinational and bilateral bases. While carrying them out, we are asked to solve many important questions. Fishermen and people concerned with fishery in the Soviet Union and Japan have successfully shown how to tackle and solve complicated issues under all circumstances. I would like to stress this in particular. I believe bilateral cooperation in all other fields should follow this pattern. [end recording]

Responding to this speech by Fish Industry Minister Kamentsev, Japan's ambassador to the Soviet Union gave the following address:

[Begin recording] Today, we were able to sign protocols winding up government-to-government salmon negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union. I am very glad to say that this is of great significance in that it has further promoted cooperative fishery relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. Both Japan and the Soviet Union are leading fishing nations in the world. These two countries have now succeeded in settling their negotiations on the salmon catch by making good use of their past experiences and by holding candid and sincere talks on the basis of mutual understanding and reciprocity. I believe the two countries are equally pleased that their relations in salmon fishing have become more stable year after year. I would like to express my strong hope that Japan-USSR fishery relations will further develop in a smooth and satisfactory way in the future. [end recording]

Japan's ambassador to the Soviet Union gave the above address. You have just listened to a report by Reporter Konstantin (Gushikov) on the close of USSR-Japan salmon catch negotiations.

JAPAN TO JOIN U.S. IN PACIFIC NAVAL EXERCISE

LD221006 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Apr, TASS--Japan's Defense Agency has officially notified the command of the U.S. Armed Forces of its agreement to participate in the "Rimpac-82" maneuvers, scheduled for next spring. Giving this information at a press conference here the chief of staff of the Japanese Navy, Masaru Maeda stated that the Japanese Navy will send two missile-carrying destroyers, a helicopter carrier and anti-submarine planes. About a thousand servicemen of the Japanese squadron will be involved. Ships and planes of the navies of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand will take part in the maneuvers.

JAPAN SEEKS TO BLUR MILITARY TIES WITH U.S.

LD211542 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS--The piratic actions by the American submarine George Washington which sank the Japanese merchant ship Nissho Maru and left its crew to the mercy of fate have sparked off indignation of Japan's democratic public. The military circles in the two countries are seeking to hush the scandal as soon as possible and divert attention from the culprits with the help of the trite myth of the "Soviet threat".

Washington. The United States kept silence for about 36 hours in hope that the matter will be settled. Only when it became known that the majority of the Japanese crew members were saved and the truth of the incident will become known to public, Washington had to announce officially that the ship Nissho Maru was sunk by the American missile-carrying submarine.

Trying to win time, the United States announced the beginning of an official investigation into the incident and surrounded the tragedy with a wall of silence. At the same time it launched pressure on Japanese ruling circles. It was decided as a result that Washington will "pay off" to Japan and the incident will be considered exhausted.

According to the U.S. Department of the Navy, the overall damage inflicted on the Japanese side is estimated at 4.2 million dollars. The department stresses that it will consider only "actual damage". Other claims will not be accepted.

Tokyo. The Japanese bourgeois press raised an outcry about the alleged "vigorous activities" by the Soviet Navy. Hardly a day passes without new anti-Soviet fabrications being published by newspapers which refer to intelligence bodies of the National Defence Agency. Even regular Aeroflot freight flights between Khabarovsk and Vietnam are presented as a "threat to Japan". Japanese fighter planes take off to intercept Soviet civilian planes.

These provocative intrigues pursue one goal--to hush up the scandal with the sinking of the Japanese merchant ship Nissho Maru, divert the Japanese population's attention from the dangerous activities of American submarines in direct proximity to Japan and play down Japanese public sentiments against the Japanese-American military alliance which assigns Japan the role of nuclear hostage.

I.T. NOVIKOV CONFERS WITH MONGOLIA'S MAYDAR

LD211425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Takes Place"]

[Text] On 13 April I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and D. Maydar, member of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, had a conversation on questions relating to Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

KARMAL INTERVIEWED ON STRUGGLE AGAINST SUBVERSION

LD211116 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Apr, TASS--New Afghanistan is optimistic about the future. It is confident that it will be able to defeat its enemies, the enemies of the April revolution, freedom and peace in our region, said Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of Afghanistan. He gave an interview to the editor of the Indian News Agency "Public Opinion Trend" Rajendra Sarin on the eve of the third anniversary of the Afghan revolution. Speaking about Islamabad's subversive role in the South Asian subcontinent, Babrak Karmal said that Pakistan is seeking to destabilize the situation in the region, instigate the arms race and undermine the process of detente. The Afghan president pointed out that Pakistan is playing the part of puppet of imperialist and hegemonistic forces. Babrak Karmal cited concrete examples of the undeclared war against new Afghanistan waged by Washington, Islamabad and Beijing. He said that 17 special camps had been set up in Pakistani territory to train mercenaries from emigrants. The bandits train under American, Chinese, Pakistani, Egyptian and Israeli instructors and professional murderers from the West European "foreign legion". Eight such camps to train mercenaries have been set up in China's Xinjiang area.

Babrak Karmal stressed that the criminals, armed with American, Chinese, Egyptian and Pakistani weapons, penetrate into Afghanistan in small groups to stage atrocities against civilians--they murder and torture women and even children. The bandits do not stop short of such barbarous actions as burning of schools, hospitals and mosques, killing of clergymen. The revolutionary Afghan Army wiped out many units of mercenaries. However fresh gangs are sent from abroad, Babrak Karmal said. Mercenaries, supported by American imperialism and Chinese hegemonists, counteract not only the cause of the revolution and the interests of the Afghan people, but also Afghanistan's progress, Babrak Karmal stressed. Babrak Karmal stressed the determination of his government to support the U.N. efforts to achieve a political settlement of the so-called Afghan problem. He noted that such a settlement is hindered by the U.S. policies, particularly, the recent statement by President Reagan about Washington's intention to supply advanced weapons to Afghan emigrants and Washington's and Beijing's aspiration to turn Pakistan into an instrument of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to impose on it the role of regional gendarme.

Babrak Karmal stated that Afghanistan is historically and traditionally a non-aligned country and continues to be guided in its foreign policy by the principles of non-alignment. Babrak Karmal said that just as any independent, free non-aligned country, Afghanistan has the full right to maintain relations of profound friendship with socialist states, with the Soviet Union. Friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has been historically based on the national interests of Afghanistan. Babrak Karmal stated that the limited contingent of Soviet troops is staying in Afghanistan in accordance with norms of international law. Babrak Karmal stressed that it is obvious for all that as soon as the factors which necessitated the request for the deployment of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan disappear and the undeclared war against Afghanistan, conducted from Pakistani territory, ceases, the limited contingent of Soviet troops will return home.

KORNILOV CITES SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD211308 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 21 Apr 81

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS--A week of solidarity with Afghanistan, held on the initiative of the World Peace Council opened today, on the eve of the national holiday of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--anniversary of the April revolution. Soviet people as well as millions of people of good will in other countries demonstrate time and again these days their feelings of profound respect and friendship with the glorious Afghan people, support their heroic struggle for independence, in order to multiply the revolutionary gains of Afghanistan.

Three years have passed since the April revolution in Afghanistan. The period is brief but how many important, epoch-making events occurred over that period on ancient Afghan soil. Overcoming the fierce resistance of the enemies, the Afghan revolution is confidently advancing: Agrarian reform is continuing with land already distributed among almost 300,000 peasant families, foundations of heavy industry are being laid and intensive measures are being taken to eradicate illiteracy and develop original Afghan culture. Such a development is welcomed by all who hold dear the cause of peace and independence of peoples. But it evokes a directly opposite reaction in the camp of the enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan. The undeclared war unleashed against that country by imperialism and reactionaries is continuing. Washington has proclaimed its intention to continue to supply American arms to the gangs intruding into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Attempts are being made to knock together an anti-Afghanistan "axis" Washington-Beijing-Islamabad. These aggressive designs and actions are accompanied by propaganda clamour with a view to discrediting independent Afghanistan and Soviet-Afghan relations. The more perfidious the actions by the enemies of the Afghan revolution, the stronger and more resolute is the rebuff by the Afghan people who reply on the support and solidarity of world opinion. It is stressed that the path for a political settlement of the situation developed around Afghanistan has been correctly shown in the statement by the DRA Government of May 14, which contains a concrete and realistic programme of normalising the situation in the region and continues to remain topical. To achieve such normalization it is necessary to stop aggression against Afghanistan. Reliable guarantees are needed that all forms of imperialist interference in the Afghan affairs will be stopped.

"Friendship is a road for a hundred years," they say in Afghanistan. Today, on the eve of the glorious jubilee--the anniversary of the April revolution--Soviet people and the world public send to the Afghan people the cordial and friendly wishes for further success in ensuring the independent development of Afghanistan, consolidating and deepening the social and political gains of the April revolution, repulsing aggressive actions from outside and creating conditions for a peaceful creative life.

INDIA SIGNS COAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD2117C4 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 21 Apr, TASS--A working program of cooperation between the USSR and India in the coal industry was signed here by the head of a visiting Soviet delegation, Minister of the Coal Industry Boris Bratchenko, and India's Minister of Power and Irrigation Chani Khan Choudhury. The program was worked out within the framework of the Soviet-Indian agreement on economic and trade cooperation concluded during the official friendly visit to India by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev in December 1980. One of the main tasks of the Indian Government in the field of energy is to increase the mining of coal. The USSR and India have a (?depth) of experience of cooperation in this field. This cooperation began already in 1956 when two big collieries were built at the Korba coal basin in Madhya-Pradesh State. About ten powerful coal-mining enterprises were built or reconstructed, or are under construction in India with the Soviet Union's assistance.

At present the working of the country's biggest coal deposit in Singrauli with the USSR's assistance is of much economic importance for India. With the commissioning of the big power station that is under construction there, as well as of two big coal concentrating plants and 900 kilometres of power transmission lines, the total power capacity of the Uttar-Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya-Pradesh States will increase by 54 per cent.

The USSR is the main supplies of mining equipment to India. The plant in Durgapur built with Soviet assistance manufactures mining machines, mine locomotives and various freight handling equipment. Indian-Soviet cooperation in the coal industry, the newspaper PATRIOT notes today, has done much to increase the extraction of this valuable fuel in India.

SHITIKOV MEETS WITH KANIA, ATTENDS WARSAW SOIREE

LD220728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Apr (TASS)--S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee received A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, who arrived here for the celebrations of the 36th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic.

Questions concerning the further development and enrichment of the comradely contacts and cooperation between the fraternal people of the Soviet Union and People's Poland were discussed in the course of the meeting which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

A reception was held in the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the treaty.

The reception was attended by S. Kania, W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Politburo members and secretaries of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, leaders of the United Peasant Party and of the Democratic Party, members of government and also by the Soviet delegation led by A.P. Shitikov.

PZPR'S JAGIELSKI, SOVIET AMBASSADOR ATTEND MEETING

Jagielski Speech

LD211806 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr, TASS--A celebration meeting of representatives of the public of the Polish capital was held here today on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, and the 111th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

Speaking at the meeting, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Mieczyslaw Jagielski pointed out that the treaty became the lode star in the foreign policy course of the Polish People's Republic, ensured for Poland safe frontiers and conditions for peaceful socio-economic development.

The treaty, he stressed, serves the interests of the peoples of the two countries, it has become a strong link in the process of socio-economic CMEA integration. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the assistance being rendered to the Polish people at a time of trial.

The celebration meeting was attended by a Soviet delegation, led by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

Soviet Ambassador's Address

LD212012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Speech by Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov at ceremonial concert held in Warsaw's Teatr Polski Theater on 21 April to mark the anniversary of the Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance--recorded in Russian with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends! Thirty-six years ago, on this day, the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic was signed.

The ceremony today, organized by the National Unity Front and the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, is seen by us as a sign of the feelings of friendship toward the Soviet people on the part of Polish communists, the working class, the peasants, the intelligentsia, young people, veterans of war and labor, and soldiers of the Polish Army.

Another important date lends a particular significance to that event: the celebration of the 111th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Lenin, the great thinker and revolutionary and great friend of Poland. Soviet-Polish unity is a practical embodiment of the Leninist idea of the mutual bonds between Russia [as heard] and Poland in the struggle for socialism, freedom and independence.

May I be permitted, on this ceremonial day of our joint holiday, to warmly greet you and congratulate you and convey to the representatives of the Warsaw community and all working people of the Polish People's Republic the most sincere greetings and best wishes for success in the building of socialism on Polish soil.

In the speech by Comrade Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, stress was laid on the historic significance of the Soviet-Polish treaty for the destinies of our nations and on the (?enduring) value of the great Leninist ideas and their profound influence on all processes of revolutionary development in the contemporary period.

We are grateful to the PZPR Central Committee and to the Politburo for the high assessment of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, and of the all-round, fruitful activity of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in strengthening the socialist community and consolidating peace and international friendship. Soviet communists welcomed with great satisfaction the PZPR Central Committee's high assessment of the results of the 26th CPSU Congress, and of the domestic and foreign policy of our party, a policy aimed at the further development and consolidation of the power of the socialist community.

Looking back at the path we have traveled together, we can say with full justification that Soviet-Polish friendship has stood the test of time. We all know well that the path to our fraternal alliance was no easy one. Not in diplomats' studies, Leonid Brezhnev said, but on the battlefields of the great liberation struggle was the treaty made which was to become a turning point in relations between the Soviet Union and Poland. The Great October, the ideas of Vladimir Lenin, and the self-sacrificing efforts of Soviet and Polish communists illuminated like a bright beacon the path to our friendship and all-round cooperation.

The lasting foundation of the fraternal alliance between our nations was laid in the common struggle against Hitlerite fascism.

Our victory over the most vicious enemy of humanity and the brotherhood-in-arms born of joint struggle have ensured unification of the traditionally [rozenjie] Polish lands and have become the unfailing guarantee of the security of the Polish borders and serve well the cause of peace and socialism. The sacrifices born in the war make it our duty to be vigilant and not to forgive those who are trying to disturb peace and calm and to weaken our great alliance.

On the basis of the fraternal assistance, without profit [bezinteresownaj], for the Soviet Union, the Polish nation under the leadership of the PZPR created modern industry by its selfless work in the years of people's power and renewed old towns and built new towns, and enriched Polish culture.

The Polish People's Republic, as an equal member of the socialist community and an active participant in the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, makes a significant contribution to the development of the international division of labor and plays an important role in the strengthening of peace and security. The past decades have brought the nations of the Soviet Union and Poland closer, bound them by the common ideas of socialism and brotherhood, and made them cohesive in the joint struggle for peace and social progress.

The achievements of socialism in Poland are obvious and impressive, and are permanent and unshakable. At the same time, the enemies of People's Poland are attempting to take advantage of the temporary difficulties and various misfortunes and errors in order to attack socialism.

The Polish working people and the working class counter them with their high ideological awareness and faithfulness to the ideals of socialism. Expressing the will of the Soviet communists and the whole Soviet nation at the 26th CPSU Congress, our internationalistic solidarity with PZPR, with the working people in Poland, in your struggle to overcome the crisis and the inviolability of the achievements of socialism have been clearly declared.

Every step, every action undertaken in fraternal Poland to strengthen socialism is received with understanding in the Soviet Union. It is absolutely obvious that the aim of the attacks on socialism is, most of all, to undermine the friendship between Poland and the Soviet Union, to weaken the socialist community and to break it up from inside. Our enemies should know, however, that such attempts are bound to fail. Polish communists, the working class, the working people--as stated from the rostrum of the highest forum of our party--can fully rely on their friends and allies. The Soviet people are convinced that the Polish nation and the Polish communists--who have given proof of real heroism, resilience and persistance in the construction of the new society and creation of the material and technological base of socialism, supporting themselves on the fundamental ideas of Marxism-Leninism--will manage, under the leadership of the PZPR, to resolve the complicated tasks and to ensure that the country comes out of the crisis.

The Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR should become an important event in strengthening the foundations of socialism and its enormous achievements.

Comrades! Throughout all the years of our cooperation, the CPSU and the PZPR have been consistently implementing the ideas and principles of the treaty, regardless of the field of activity (?concerned). The creative role of our friendship and mutual aid is apparent everywhere. In the economic field, it is large-scale cooperation in creating and reconstructing production capacity, industrial coproduction of the most complex modern machinery and installations. In the field of science and technology: the joint solution of great scientific and technological problems, which also include problems connected with conquering space. In the field of culture: the exchange of literary values, festivals, the spiritual (?riches) [word indistinct] of the nations.

Put succinctly, everywhere and in everything, one can see the fruitful results of the valuable exchange of experiences, of the enduring, all-round relations; socialist internationalism is the creative force everywhere.

An exceptionally important role in the development and utilization of the economic potential of Poland and the Soviet Union should be played by the long-term target programs of cooperation in the specialization and industrial coproduction sectors.

In the course of implementing the program, the fuel and energy and raw material resources will be expanded further by joint effort. This will enable the guaranteeing of stable and long-term deliveries from the Soviet Union to Poland of gasoline, iron ore, gas and other fuels and raw materials.

The program also envisages broad possibilities for creating joint organizations for planning construction, and scientific-technological bases. Great significance is attached to the building of nuclear energy enterprises, including Zarnowiec, the first nuclear powerplant in Poland. The possibilities inherent in the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration within CEMA allow each one of the fraternal countries to make [word indistinct] use of the advantages of the international division of labor, thereby (?weakening) the consequences of crisis phenomena in the world capitalist economy.

The difficulties being experienced by the Polish economy have considerably hampered the implementation of mutual obligations emerging from contracts. Implementing the recommendations of the CPSU Central Committee, our enterprises and ministries and the foreign trade service are doing everything essential to help fraternal Poland, so that the undisrupted work of enterprises may improve supplies to the market and the country's financial situation. It is no secret that, in many cases, this is being done at the expense of assets essential to our national economy.

At the same time, I should like to thank the work forces of enterprises for ensuring, in the difficult [word indistinct] economic situation, supplies of industrial goods to the Soviet Union on the agreed deadlines. A good word must be said for the work forces of the Stalowa Wola, Siarkopol; the agricultural machinery plants in Poznan, in Opalenica, and in Rogoznoi the Warynski works in Warsaw; railway workers and all those who, by their hard work, ensure the implementation of the plans of [illegible] economic cooperation.

In further strengthening all-round cooperation, a great role (?is played by the participation) of the Soviet-Polish and Polish-Soviet Friendship Societies. Together with Polish communists, the thousands of Polish-Soviet Friendship Society activists are defending the inviolability of our great alliance and are strengthening that alliance, spreading to the masses the truth about the land of the Soviets.

I would like to express the warmest and most profound gratitude to all activists of the society; to all enduring patriots and internationalists for their activity aimed at strengthening Soviet-Polish friendship, and to wish them all health and successes at work.

Comrades! The Soviet people, (?inspired) by the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are energetically implementing the tasks of the 11th 5-year period. In implementing the tasks, the Soviet people base their work on the powerful economic and scientific-technological potential created in the country.

In the past 5-year plan alone, more than 1,200 new major industrial enterprises were commissioned. Currently, as far as total industrial output is concerned, our country occupies first place in Europe and second place in the world. The USSR produces a fifth of the world's industrial output. No one equals the USSR in the production of oil, steel, coal, iron ore, cement, mineral fertilizers and numerous other things. At the same time, we are capable of building such industrial giants as the Kamaz and Atommash plants, the Sayano-Shushenskoye hydroelectric power station, we can set up and develop tens of territorial industrial complexes whose area is bigger than the area of many West European countries; we can build the Baykal-Amur main railway line, we can transform Russia's historic center, the Non-Chernozem Zone, we can modernize thousands of enterprises and, at the same time, we can implement an extensive program for improving the population's standard of living.

Over the past few years, agriculture's material and technical base has been considerably strengthened. A consistent reorientation of agriculture toward industrialised methods and the organising of advanced agroindustrial complexes in the countryside have created a lasting foundation for a continuous growth of agricultural production. As a result of this, and despite the fact that 3 out of the past 5 years have had unfavorable weather, the average annual harvest amounted to 205 million tons.

Housing construction, underway on a mass scale, constitutes one of the great social achievements of our country. Over the past 10 years, 107 million Soviet people have had their housing conditions improved. Production of consumer goods is consistently being increased. Production of consumer goods is consistently being increased. Means earmarked for development of the education and the health services, are greater, as are the means for culture and for improving pensions and the organization of leisure for the working people.

Giving its due to the Soviet people's historic gains, the party congress, at the same time, carried out a principled analysis of difficulties, shortcomings and unsolved problems and focused attention on undertakings aimed at overcoming them. Much importance is given to improving management efficiency and to completing the process of reorienting the economy onto the rails of intensive development.

Problems of perfecting planning and economic management are regarded as matters of fundamental importance. Attention is being focused upon such key problems as a further development of the fuel-raw materials base, energy, the steel industry, machinery construction and the chemical industry, as well as the construction and transportation industries. Today, Leonid Brezhnev said at the congress, looking ahead 5-10 years we must not forget that it is in those years that the structure of the national economy will be created with which the country will enter the 21st century.

Party organizations and economic organs have been given the task to inculcate even more energetically among the cadres the feeling of great responsibility for matters entrusted to them, the purposeful striving for a more rational utilization of the country's production potential, an all-round saving of all kinds of resources and an improvement in production quality.

In the current conditions it is of primary importance to strengthen discipline at all levels, to widen responsibility for fulfillment of state plans. The party sharply criticized the practice of correcting plans downwards. It was emphasized that plans should be realistic and balanced; they should be unconditionally fulfilled.

The socioeconomic policy proposed by the CPSU for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties reflects the basic interests of the working people. Tasks for further raising the populations' standard of living, for expanding production and improving the quality of consumer goods, and for developing the sphere of services occupy a decisive position in this program. Our country owes its successes to the CPSU's leading activities. The CPSU is the leading force of the Soviet society. The congress convincingly confirmed the CPSU's growing role in the socialist soceity and its further development. The party constantly improves the methods of managing all fields of social and economic life, of developing intra-party democracy, and of unswervingly implementing the Leninist principle of democratic centralism.

The congress set the task of reacting perceptively to the needs and postulates of the working people, and of strengthening the spirit of self-criticism and an uncompromising attitude toward shortcomings in all party organizations.

Resolving socioeconomic tasks, the CPSU attaches particular importance to issues connected with the consolidation of the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist style of life, to the moulding of an all-round developed, ideologically convinced, conscious communist society.

In conformity with the Constitution of the Soviet Union, the tasks have been agreed upon for the further development of the political system of our society. In this respect the party is guided by the principled advice of Lenin concerning the all-round attraction of the broadest masses of the working people to participation in social and political life, to managing affairs of the state and society. At present, socialist competition has developed in the country on a large scale. The target is the implementation of plans ahead of schedule with the highest quality. Convincing proof of this are the work results achieved during the first quarter of this year.

Comrades! The CPSU and the Government of the Soviet Union attach particular importance to ensuring favorable international conditions for the implementation of plans for communist construction. The Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic and other brotherly socialist countries, which are guided in their foreign policy by the Leninist precepts of peaceful coexistence, have decidedly contributed to the fact that for the fourth decade the nations of Europe live in peace and good-neighborly relations. However, generally speaking the international situation continues to be complex.

The forces of imperialism and reaction endeavor to halt the process of detente. They try on a large scale to resuscitate the cold war. They attempt to conduct a policy of diktat and threats. A direct challenge to mankind, to its hopes for the alleviation of the danger of war, is the NATO decision on the distribution of additional quantities of missiles on the European Continent, the unfolding of a new round of the arms race.

The record of nonsense and lack of sense of responsibility belongs to the U.S. militarist quarters, which regard detente as an obstacle to their aggressive plans. The adventurous policy of the imperialist states, combined with the accumulation by them of stocks of mass extermination weapons, poison the ground for peaceful coexistence. They constitute a permanent threat to the lives of millions of men, to the existence of entire nations.

Endeavoring to justify the arms race, NATO hypocritically spreads insinuations about an alleged Soviet military threat. There are vulgar distortions of the foreign policy of the socialist countries. Attacks against the unity of the socialist countries are being intensified.

Western centres of subversion stubbornly attempt to implement their insane plans to soften socialism and to disrupt the unity of our nations. The Beijing leadership acts as an active partner of imperialist reaction. It actively works against peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament. It intensifies tension in various parts of the world.

By giving a determined repulse to the anti-Soviet slanders, firmly standing guard over the interests of our country and the countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Union opposes the doctrine of war hysteria and the feverish arms race with a program of consistent struggle for peace and security.

Soviet aims and aspirations have been reflected in the new peace initiatives and proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. They encompass a wide circle of issues: the situation in Europe, the Near, Middle and Far East, undertakings of both political and military nature. The new Soviet proposals are linked by one goal: to do everything possible to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to maintain peace in the world. That is why these proposals are in accordance with the interests of all peoples and have met with wide response throughout the world. They attest to the fact that the USSR will continue to do everything necessary to strengthen the unity and cohesion of socialist countries, to unite all the forces of progress, in the struggle to preserve peace.

The Soviet people state with satisfaction that the CPSU and the PZPR, the peoples of our countries, in close unity consistently come out against the forces of imperialism and reaction, acting jointly along all decisive stages of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

In conclusion, dear friends, I wish you successes in implementing the plans of socialist construction and in overcoming difficulties. I wish happiness and prosperity to every Polish family.

Long live Marxism-Leninism, the infallible compass in the struggle for peace and communist construction!

Let the inviolable Soviet-Polish friendship and the fraternal cooperation between our countries and peoples continue to strengthen and develop! [applause]

POLISH EMBASSY HOLDS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD220843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 17 April Polish Ambassador to the USSR K. Olszewski held a reception to mark the 36th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union. It was attended by leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

PZPR'S WRONSKI INTERVIEWED ON POLISH-SOVIET AMITY

LD221009 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 3

[Polish journalist Zdzislaw Piszcz interview with Stanislaw Wronski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society: "The Guarantee of Our Security"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Question] On 21 April it will be the 36th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and postwar cooperation between the USSR and Poland. How can the significance of the Polish-Soviet alliance be assessed on the basis of the experience of the past decades?

[Answer] This alliance is of tremendous historical significance. This assessment is confirmed by all the experience of past and present practice, and the future also speaks for it. It is the source of our nation's ideological, political, social and cultural development.

Socialism and the Polish-Soviet alliance are the guarantee of Poland's progress and security. The path chosen 36 years ago for Poland's development, despite tremendous initial difficulties and the errors made along this path, has yielded tangible fruits in which we can take pride: the revolutionary transformation of the country and the improvement in the people's living conditions, and also--equally important--the growth in Poland's significance in Europe and in the world.

The basic problems of the Poles' national existence have been resolved: just borders, independence and state security.

[Question] May one say that everything that history has contributed to the Polish people's achievements in the last 36 years has been achieved thanks to the Polish-Soviet alliance, cooperation with the USSR and the socialist countries' unity?

[Answer] We should also recall the traditions of Polish-Soviet alliance and fraternity, which have their roots in the 19th century, in our peoples' insurrectionist and revolutionary struggle for freedom and in the barricades of 1905 and the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose victory opened the way for Poland to acquire independence in 1918. But the deepest impression of all in the people's memory was made by the defeat of mankind's mortal enemy--fascism--brought about with the decisive contribution of the Soviet Army. We are proud of our participation in that struggle and of a victory achieved at the cost of the lives of more than 6 million Polish citizens and 20 million Soviet people. People in Poland will always honor the memory of the 600,000 Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for our country's freedom. The fraternity in arms born then on the battlefield formed the basis of the Polish-Soviet alliance. Thanks to this, the unification of the Polish lands took place within just borders: from the Bug to the Oder, from the Baltic to the Carpathians.

[Question] Evidently it is also worth noting that, however many times our country has found itself in a difficult position, the Soviet Union has always come to its assistance. Understanding of our problems today and the readiness to do everything to promote their resolution were stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Answer] Yes, that is true. We have always been aware of the Soviet Union's understanding and assistance, from the postwar times of Poland's rebirth and the period of industrialization onward. At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other leaders of socialist states stated that the Soviet Union, together with all the socialist community, gives and will continue to give the necessary support to socialist Poland and to Polish communists in their difficult work to bring about a radical improvements in the situation in the country. This was also reasserted during the Polish-Soviet meeting in the Kremlin just after the congress. This stance was greeted with satisfaction by all reasonable forces in our society, which followed the progress of the 26th CPSU Congress with great attention.

Poland's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union constitute an important factor for peace in Europe and serve the cause of detente. This makes it all the easier to understand the concern of our friends in the socialist countries and the USSR at the present situation in Poland and at the attempts to weaken its might. The enemies of socialism and peace are trying to drive a wedge into our alliance and to minimize the significance of friendly relations and cooperation. Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, expressed the Polish communists' opinion when he said that we have sufficient strength and will to bar the way to counterrevolution and that the PZPR will be able to lead the country out of the present socioeconomic crisis, stabilize the domestic situation and create favorable conditions for further socialist building.

[Question] Tell us about the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's activity. What tasks does it set?

[Answer] Even at the most difficult moments recently the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has not ceased its activity, which helps to strengthen fraternity with the Soviet people. Greeting the 36th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty between Poland and the USSR, we will continue to tell the truth, on the basis of concrete facts, about how the Polish-Soviet alliance is a necessary condition of independent existence and a guarantee of our state's security and the inviolability of its obrders. All-round economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between Poland and the USSR promotes our country's development.

We will continue to familiarize Polish society with the rich experience of the building of developed socialism in the USSR, which is of considerable value for other socialist countries as well as for all progressive forces in the world. We will tirelessly publicize and explain in Poland the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, since we see the Soviet Union's might and its progressive development as the main bulwark of peace and progress for all mankind.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON SOVIET-POLISH JUBILEE

Losoto Article

LD221041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Time-Tested Alliance"--first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Warsaw, April--Today is the 36th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. Signed on 21 April 1945 and extended in 1965, the treaty has stood the test of time, become a symbol of the indestructible alliance and fraternity of our countries and peoples, and loyally serves the interests of peace, progress and socialism.

The following report from Poland describes the (word illegible) ties between the Soviet and Polish working people and their close cooperation and friendship.

On the Polish map today there are many industrial establishments created with the USSR's economic and scientific and technical assistance. They include the Huta Warszawa, the B. Beirut plant in Czestochowa, the Warsaw passenger railcar plant, petrochemical plants in Plock, a copper smelting plant in Legnica and many, many others. They are the living embodiment of the broad ties between our countries and economies and of our common destiny. The workers of the V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine in the city of Nowa Huta spoke well of this in their letter to the participants in the 26th CPSU Congress: "Our enterprise, named for the leader of the Great October Revolution and the creator of the Soviet State, arose and developed thanks to the tremendous aid of Soviet specialists, engineers and technicians. It is and will remain a symbol of fraternal friendship and collaboration between our peoples."

Confirmation of this lies in the recent ceremony at the Polish-Soviet Friendship Center to present to the Polish Academy of Sciences the Soyuz-30 reentry vehicle in which P. Klimuk and M. Hermaszewski returned to earth after their joint flight. The well-known scientist Prof Jan Rychlewski, chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences Space Research Committee, accepting the gift from the USSR Academy of Sciences, said:

"Only thanks to the friendship of our peoples and our fraternal alliance with the USSR has Poland also traveled the road into space...."

It is hard to imagine the normal functioning of the Polish economy today without Soviet deliveries, which play a particularly important part in it. Fuel, raw material and semi-finished materials for production comprise about 60 percent of Polish imports from our country. Over 80 percent of Polish exports to the USSR are industrial articles. Poland delivers plants, equipment, various machines, and consumer goods to our country. The structure of our commodity exchange has also been expressed in the trade protocol signed for 1981. This exchange is entirely mutually advantageous.

Poland is taking part in socialist economic integration and the implementation of many long-term targeted programs of economic cooperation. Together with the other CEMA countries it has joined in the expansion of the USSR raw material base, which has considerable potential. In the form of multilateral and bilateral cooperation Polish specialists have taken part and are continuing to take part in building up the extraction of potassium salts in Belorussia, the construction of the Ust-Ilimsk cellulose plant, the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining and enrichment combine, the installation of the Soyuz gas pipeline and the expansion of atomic power engineering. As a result of this professional participation Poland has for many years now been obtaining a large quantity of potassium salts, petroleum, natural gas, cellulose and asbestos. In the future energy from the Khmelnitskiy AES, now under construction, will go to Poland.

A branch of the Bumar Foreign Trade Association specializing in construction machinery is located on a Warsaw backstreet.

"In the 10 years of Bumar's existence," association Deputy General Director Kazimierz Rewkowski, says, "Our trade turnover with the Soviet Union has more than trebled. Over 10,000 excavators, 2,500 truck-mounted self-propelled cranes and 3,000 trucks have been supplied to the USSR. Since 1971 cooperation has begun to develop in the coproduction sphere. For instance, we have begun to supply gearboxes for earthmoving machines. Over 100,000 have already been produced. We supply the Kalinin excavator plant with axles for excavators. In turn we receive from the USSR finished machines with our components. Practice itself shows the need for the further development and intensification of our specialization and coproduction. That is why two design bureaus have been created for the joint development of new designs for hoisting cranes. One bureau is near Warsaw, attached to the construction machinery institute, the other is in Odessa attached to the imeni Yanvarskogo Vosstaniya heavy crane building plant. The pooling of efforts has made it possible to create in 2 years a whole serie of new machines according with top world achievements."

Specialization and coproduction are mutually useful, K. [surname illegible] stressed. Over 80 percent of reciprocal trade turnover is now effected through specialization channels. For instance, we supply the USSR with loaders, while Poland receives from the USSR all its road and earthmoving machinery and land dredgers for land reclamation work.

The example of (?Bumar) is one of many pieces of evidence attesting to the active and broad cooperation between our countries covering literally all sectors of the economy and all spheres of social, scientific and cultural activity.

Certain circles in the West now would like to use the present difficulties in Poland to harm the country's socialist gains and attempt to turn it from the road on which it embarked after liberation from the Fascist invaders. Imperialist propaganda is conducting a malicious, slanderous and inflammatory campaign against Poland. Here revanchist forces which to this day are trying to cast doubt on the inviolability of the borders existing in Europe are playing not the least role in this campaign.

"The Polish communists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress, "with the support of all true Polish patriots will be able, it must be supposed, to deal the necessary rebuff to the intrigues of enemies of the socialist system who are also enemies of independent Poland, and will be able to defend the cause of socialism, the true interests of their people, and the honor and security of their motherland.

"As for the Soviet Union, it has been and remains socialist Poland's first friend and ally."

Druzenko Comment

LD2209?5 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko report under the rubric "Soviet-Polish Treaty Is 36 Years Old": "Tested by Time"]

[Text] Warsaw--The 36th anniversary of the signing in Moscow of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic falls on 21 April. This document marked the start of a new historical stage in relations between the two states and peoples--relations based on the principles of socialist internationalism and on common goals and fraternal solidarity. This report describes the lasting traditions of Soviet-Polish friendship and cooperation.

Not so long ago the V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine in Nowa Huta celebrated a unique jubilee--the smelting of its 100-millionth ton of steel. The Polish metallurgical workers invited their Soviet colleagues from Zhdanov's Azovstal plant to the festival. The meeting was warm and cordial. When, during the ceremonial meeting the Azovstal workers presented their Polish friends with the gift of a crystal model of a converter, the audience broke into applause. Of course, the applause was not for the crystal model, although the gift looked attractive. The applause said something else--it spoke of feelings of friendship, gratitude and proletarian solidarity.

The history of the Lenin combine is symbolic. It is well known here in Poland. It lives in the words of a simple song about Nowa Huta, in the frames of an old newsreel recording the hard and heroic time when a modern, powerful metallurgical giant was rising up beside some little villages near Krakow (one was eloquently named Mogila [tomb]). People's Poland needed it as it needed air, but on its own, since it still lay in ruins, it could not construct it. And, as in many spheres of life, here too the Soviet Union came to its aid.

The Lenin combine has worked well for the people's Poland for over 27 years. It may be said that there is a no sector, no sector of the slightest note, in Polish industry which has not had something to do with output from Nowa Huta.

The metallurgical workers are also working well now, not only fulfilling but overfulfilling their targets, although under the present conditions of economic destabilization it is not simple to achieve this. But the collective's experience and traditions are having an effect.

The history of the combine in Nowa Huta is symbolic, but to a large extent it is also typical. It is perhaps possible to find in Poland a voivodship or city or industry which does not have enterprises in whose creation the Soviet Union has taken part. In our country too there are many industrial projects, for instance the Soyuz Main Gas Pipeline or the Ust-Ilimsk cellulose plant, installed with the participation of our Polish friends. The treaty gives both countries mutual benefits. That is also part of its vitality. Let us take as an example a progressive sector like atomic energy. How does our cooperation help its development? Polish specialists are taking part in the installation of the Khmelnitskiy Aes of individual projects at the Smolensk and Kursk Aes's. For its contribution to the construction of Soviet Union will supply Poland with a considerable quantity of the electricity it needs so much. The schooling which the Polish specialists undergo at Soviet construction sites is also important. After all, it is planned to install Poland's first atomic power station. It is absolutely clear that the Soviet Union will be giving a lot of help in resolving this complex engineering and technical task.

This example characterizes just part of the broad and developing cooperation between the two fraternal countries. It is surely impossible to understand the essence of any phenomenon--and Soviet-Polish cooperation is a phenomenon, with its own natural laws and tendencies--without turning to its sources, its roots, its beginning. Its beginning came at a hard time when the thunder of war was raging. In July 1944 Soviet and Polish servicemen marched victoriously side by side on Polish soil, brining it long-awaited liberation. People welcomed them with tears of joy and flowers and then set about restoring normal life. Yes, there was much that they lacked for doing so. And the Soviet Union immediately began to give fraternal aid to city and village inhabitants. A house cleared of mines, a loaf of bread, a radio speaking in Polish after the nightmare of German occupation--all this was linked at the time with the countenance of the soviet man in his soldier's great coat.

It was in this atmosphere that our treaty was signed 36 years ago. Based on the principles of socialist internationalism, fraternal solidarity and comradely support, this document laid the foundation for the development of international relations of a new type and was the basis for the formation and constant improvement of all-round mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Poland and the effective collaborations of their economies, and the science and technology and culture of the two countries.

Our countries' economic cooperation is distinguished primarily by its stability, which of itself serves as an important precondition for its effectiveness. For many years the USSR has been Poland's main trading partner: It accounts for over one-third of Poland's foreign trade turnover. In turn Poland ranks second in the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover, with a share of about 10 percent. These figures attest to the scale of our cooperation, which has become a powerful factor in both countries' economic development.

Today it is hard to imagine Polish industry's normal activity without deliveries, under reciprocal conditions, of raw material and semifinished materials and primarily oil and gas from the Soviet Union. The volume of these deliveries is about 60 percent of Poland's entire trade turnover with the USSR. As for Poland, it satisfies to a considerable extent our requirements for raw materials like sulfur, copper and zinc. Under conditions where a "raw material boom" is taking place on the world market, raising prices and generating instability, the socialist community countries, including the Soviet Union and Poland, are jointly resolving fuel and energy problems, setting an example in efficient coordination and mutual support.

About 60 percent of Polish exports to the Soviet Union consist of machinery and mechanical equipment. This fact also graphically reflects the mutual advantage and vital force of our cooperation. Large-scale long-term orders from the USSR, backed up by the active assistance of Soviet specialists and by technical aid, have enabled Poland to develop entire sectors of production, to become a world-recognized specialist in the production of ships, railcars, excavators, diesel engines, and complete industrial units such as sulfuric acid plants, sugar refineries and chipboard plants.

Soviet-Polish cooperation over the past decades has constantly developed and intensified, reaching qualitatively new levels. From selfless aid to restoring a war-shattered economy, from technical assistance, we have reached the coordination of national economic plans, the planning of an entire series of large-scale integration measures and production specialization and sharing. Progressive forms of international division of labor cover increasingly broad sectors of our economic collaboration. The amount of output produced jointly at Soviet and Polish plants is increasing in our overall commodity turnover.

The effectiveness and mutually advantageous nature of Soviet-Polish cooperation and its beneficial influence on the development of both countries' economies have been confirmed by time. However, we cannot fail to note that this effectiveness could be even greater were it not for the errors committed in recent years in the development of Poland's national economy. The critical situation for Poland has demonstrated with renewed force that the relations between our peoples, whose fundamental provisions were enshrined in the treaty signed 36 years ago, are indeed relations of a new type, imbued with a spirit of fraternity, solidarity and support. It is precisely this support, both moral and material, which the land of the soviets renders to socialist Poland. Loyal to its international duty, the USSR has come to its aid, increasing the delivery of extremely necessary commodities, raw material, fuel, mineral fertilizers, agricultural equipment and consumer goods. All this serves the cause of further consolidating the two peoples' friendship.

"The treaty in action"--these words full of confidence and optimism could be heard at various times, at various stages of Soviet-Polish cooperation. They acquire special meaning and significance now that one of the parties of the treaty--the People's Poland--has encountered grave sociopolitical and economic problems and is experiencing a crisis situation. The treaty's operation in this case means both economic and political support for a friend, ally and partner. And this aid is being rendered constantly--which, in the present situation, is more important than ever.

It is no secret that the subversive Western ideological centers are seeking to use the events in Poland for their own strategic purposes aimed at overthrowing the people's system in Poland, breaking its fraternal ties with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, and weakening the socialist system. They are resolutely opposed by the indestructible unity of the socialist community, of which Poland has been and remains a member, by the might of a military-political alliance--the Warsaw Pact--whose name was provided by the Polish capital and of which Poland is an active member and by the strong ties of brotherhood, brotherhood in arms and labor, linking Poland and the Soviet Union.

The Polish people remember well and know who helped them liberate their land from the Hitlerite invaders, whom to thank for the accomplishment of the historic act of returning to Poland its age-old lands on the Oder and Neisse and in the Baltic, and who helped them in postwar restoration. Soviet communists and all Soviet people have always sincerely wished Poland to be a strong, independent and democratic state and have given assistance in this.

At a hard time for the fraternal country, this position is finding new, resolute confirmation and demonstrating again that our friendship and cooperation are a reliable guarantee of the Polish socialist state's national independence. Speaking from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum about the situation in Poland, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "...The Polish communist, the Polish working class and that country's working people can firmly rely on their friends and allies; we shall not leave socialist Poland, fraternal Poland, in trouble and we shall stand up for it!"

May those who would like to see Poland weakened by internal conflicts, wrested from the socialist community and diverted from the path of socialism remember these words well. Their hopes are vain. However complex the problems facing the People's Poland, it will cope with them successfully precisely because it is a socialist country, an indestructible link of the socialist community.

Olenichev Comment

LD211912 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev report]

[Text] The Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is 36 years old. A Radio Moscow correspondent in Warsaw, Viktor Olenichev, describes what it has helped to achieve.

Every year, on one of these days of April so memorable for the Soviet and Polish peoples, a manifestation is held at the Lenin Monument in Pcronin. This year the traditional manifestation was held to mark the 111th birth anniversary of Vladimir Lenin and the 36th anniversary of the Soviet-Polish treaty. The anniversary is also being marked elsewhere in the country.

Thirty-six years are quite enough to see how an international agreement has withstood the test of time. There is every ground to say that the Soviet-Polish treaty has withstood this test. Cooperation between the two countries in all fields has long become part and parcel of their relations.

A vice chairman of the State Council of Poland, Zdislaw Tomal, has recalled in an interview that the treaty was signed shortly before the victory over Hitler's Germany. That victory was won at the cost of millions of lives, including those of Soviet and Polish people who fought side by side against fascism. The treaty came as a tribute to their heroism and a fulfillment of their wish. It has created a mighty foundation and friendship and a basis for joint actions to be carried out by the Soviet Union and Poland for peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Over the past years, Zdislaw Tomal said, the ideas of the treaty have taken deep root in our countries and have spread to all fields of life. The treaty was the first document testifying to the birth of a new type of relations now typical of all the countries of the socialist community. In this sense it has contributed to strengthening the community and to the emergence of such collective organizations as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance or the Warsaw Treaty Organization, guaranteeing our security. As for Poland, Zdislaw Tomal said furthermore, its alliance with the Soviet Union was and remains to be an effective force of its development. That has been from the first days of People's Poland's existence. We feel this with special acuteness now that Poland is being gripped by a crisis.

In the recent past, Zdislaw Tomal said, mistakes cropped up in economic management. We must correct them as quickly as possible. The only way for that is to restore the principles of socialism in all fields of life. That's what the PZPR is directing its efforts for. At this difficult time, Zdislaw Tomal noted, all of us get relief from the awareness of friends being near, friends on whose understanding, affection and help we can always rely.

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited

LD211326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] The paper TRYBUNA LUDU has today published an article dedicated to the 36th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic. A measure of the historic turning point which began with the treaty of 21 April 1945, the paper writes, is the fact that Poland occupies a firm place in Europe as a sovereign state with recognized and effectively preserved borders, a state possessing objective conditions for development. Such a Poland and only such a Poland can be secure and can be a constructive factor in the European equilibrium, an important element of the peaceful structure on the European Continent.

The 21 April treaty was on the part of our neighbors an expression of a promising political solution. The Soviet Union is interested in the existence of an independent sovereign and strong Polish state but also a friendly state, which would be a factor in the security of the western borders of the USSR. And this is perfectly understandable, if not only (/our) Soviet historical experience is taken into consideration. At the present time this alliance is also a factor limiting the negative consequences, especially international, of the protracted Polish crisis. Cooperation with the Soviet Union, and the further development of this cooperation also determine a swift way out of the economic catastrophe, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

Soviet Aid to Poland

LD211726 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary on anniversary of Soviet-Polish Treaty]

[Excerpts] The treaty that was concluded in the spring of 1945 and extended in April 1965 has withstood the test of time. It symbolizes the strong friendship between the Soviet and Polish people, and serves the interests of peace in Europe and around the world. That's how the treaty is evaluated in both countries. From the outset the Soviet-Polish treaty has been meaningful. And when Poland was developing a socialist system the treaty was useful in many ways. That was the time when the country was working to do away with its former economic backwardness, unemployment and mass poverty.

That's an undisputable historical fact. However, antisocialist elements are trying to reverse those gains. Provoked by outside forces they are taking advantage of Poland's economic difficulties in order to create a political crisis, and to undermine the socialist system. The problem has not been caused by socialism, but through mistakes made in management. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are helping Poland overcome the difficulties. They are giving additional loans and supplying more raw materials, equipment and food. Its an exhibition of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which is characteristic of relations between socialist countries, and are the foundation for one of the Soviet-Polish treaties [as heard].

'ILLEGAL, AGGRESSIVE' SOLIDARITY PROPAGANDA HIT

LD211607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Rejoinder": "Aggressive Irresponsibility"]

[Text] Warsaw--Not far from IZVESTIYA's Warsaw office, on a fence protecting a construction site, you can see the stern inscription: "Billposting Prohibited."

Now that rightwing forces, under the smokescreen of Solidarity, and using, incidentally, duplicating equipment obtained from the West, have launched a real "poster and pamphlet war" against the people's power, this inscription is particularly relevant.

Anyone interested in the full collection of poster and pamphlet "works" should go to Sapitalna Street, in the very heart of Warsaw. The building housing the headquarters of the trade union Solidarity--Mazowsze Region and the adjacent houses are literally plastered with pamphlets, disseminated, as a rule, contrary to regulations existing in Poland--that is, illegally. Their subject matter is very singleminded. One pamphlet, for instance, demands the release of Moczulski and other ringleaders of the counter-revolutionary Confederation for an Independent Poland, which openly advocates the overthrow of the socialist system in the country. Then there is a poster with drawings lampooning the organs of public order. Next to it is a "sensational" refutation of a PAP report, then something else illegal--the "news of the day"--on reading which you can learn, in particular, how various kinds of political renegades assess the recent PZPR Central Committee plenum's results.

At least two questions spring to mind for every sensible person on reading this propaganda output of the trade union association Solidarity--Mazowsze Region. First: What has it to do with trade union activity?! And second: How can its distribution be compatible with statements by various levels of Solidarity to the effect that they too allegedly favor the restoration of order and calm? How can any calm be achieved through reading all these "demands," "refutations" and "statements"!

Describing the propaganda campaign being waged by Solidarity, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes frankly that the pamphlets disseminated by that trade union association are aggressive in both form and content. This is an accurate assessment--they are indeed aggressive and, one may add, irresponsible. Their purpose is to serve as a weapon of political struggle and to push the country onto the path of subversion of the socialist system.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON TENSE POLISH SITUATION

LD221047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In Firm Unity"]

[TExt] Prague, 17 Apr--The 16th CPCZ Congress reaffirmed that a firm alliance and cooperation with the USSR are the cornerstone of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, RUDE PRAVO writes in an editorial. It is gratifying that this purposeful cooperation is developing successfully in all spheres.

Collaboration with the Soviet Union, the paper stresses, serves our people's vital interests and aspirations. The Czechoslovak communists and the whole people greatly appreciate the Soviet Union's role as the decisive bastion of socialism and of all that is revolutionary and progressive in the world, as a hope and a guarantee of peaceful development. The 26th CPSU Congress again demonstrated this role of the Soviet people with the utmost force.

Important peace initiatives aimed at detente in the military sphere and at deepening peaceful cooperation were voiced in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report from the rostrum of the historic CPSU Congress. All these initiatives are extremely important and Socialist Czechoslovaki, wholly supports them.

The Czechoslovak communists' supreme forum stressed that the development of close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries in all spheres and the deepening of socialist economic integration are of vitally great significance for the CSSR. This is why Czechoslovakia attaches such great importance to the Warsaw Pact and to active participation in that defensive alliance.

The world is witnessing an insidious attack by American imperialism on progress and peace. Imperialism has elevated the export of counterrevolution into one of the main principles of state policy. The Beijing hegemonists are operating hand in hand with imperialism.

Along with trying to undermine the process of the relaxation of international tension, imperialism is trying to weaken the socialist countries' unity, to interfere in their internal affairs and to tear any country out of the socialist community.

Events in Poland, RUDE PRAVO notes, show that reactionary, anti-socialist forces in that country, supported by Western anticommunist centers, are trying to effect a counterrevolutionary coup. We are watching with concern the development of events in fraternal Poland and are vitally interested in having a good neighbor and a reliable ally in the Warsaw Pact.

We want to have secure borders. We also want Poland to be our reliable partner in international economic cooperation. So we are supporting the Polish communists, working class, working people and all true supporters of socialism in their efforts to repel reaction's attacks and strengthen socialism.

The CPCZ is fully determined to continue to contribute to consolidating the unity and capacity for action of the international communist and workers movement and all revolutionary and democratic forces. It is indisputable that at the present time there are a number of problems affecting all communist and workers parties, so it would be advisable to discuss them on a common platform.

BORBA ARTICLE ON YUGOSLAV PROBLEMS SCORED

LD211623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 81 p 5

[V. Belyshev "Rejoinder": "Losing the Sense of Reality"]

[Text] In connection with recent events in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo a foreign policy commentary by V. Teslic carried in the Belgrade newspaper BORBA talks of attempts by external forces to exploit certain countries' economic and other difficulties in order to "cause unrest in the interests of one bloc or another" in both the Balkans and other parts of the world, thus virtually equating the aggressive imperialist policy of interference in other countries' internal affairs and the socialist community countries' peace-loving policy.

"As relations between the blocs deteriorate," V. Teslic goes on to contend, "an increasing number of countries are being subjected to various forms of subversive and psychological pressure and attempts at destabilization." The aim of this, the commentator claims "is the desire to impose a 'bloc umbrella' on nonaligned and independent countries."

Indeed, developments in the international arena demonstrate that, banking on undermining detente, on a new round in the arms race and on destabilizing the situation in Europe, aggressive NATO circles would be only too pleased to take many states, including those mentioned by V. Teslic, under their "Atlantic umbrella." But, we may ask, what has this to do with the policy of the other "bloc," as the defense organization of the Warsaw Pact member states is called in the terminology employed by the commentary's author?

The 26th CPSU Congress and the recent congresses of a number of fraternal parties convincingly demonstrated their unshakable will for peace and the development of relations of friendship and good neighborliness with all peoples and states. The CPSU Congress spoke of two trends in world politics: one, the strengthening of peace and detente and the defense of the peoples' sovereign rights and freedom; the other, the course of undermining detente and intensifying the arms race, the policy of threats and interference in other people's affairs and the suppression of the liberation struggle. What does V. Teslic find in common between two diametrically opposed political trends?

Yet the BORBA commentator not only unjustifiably brackets together the foreign policy activity of the fraternal socialist states and that of the imperialist powers but also arbitrarily lumps together the socialist community countries and the countries of the "Free World" and accuses the "bloc powers" equally of imposing their military bases and exploiting other people's resources. But it is scarcely surprising that to him, as is clear from the commentary, the concepts of proletarian internationalism and the imperialist sphere-of-influence policy are synonymous!

The BORBA commentator loses all sense f reality in his crystal gazing. Elements of the real state of affairs (that is, the hostile activities of imperialist forces and their henchmen against the SFRY) are interlarded with fantastic fabrications, creating a distorted picture of the international encirclement [okruzheniye] in which Yugoslavia lives and of a number of the country's domestic problems. The reader is encouraged to believe the spurious idea that not just the imperialist bloc but also the opposing "bloc" is exploiting certain forces within the SFRY in order to undermine and split Yugoslavia....

We will refrain from passing judgment as to why the newspaper saw fit to publish such farfetched and provocative comment on the policy of the socialist community countries. The fraternal countries have no involvement whatever in the external factors adversely affecting any of the SFRY's domestic political problems. One thing is certain, however: The enemies of peace and detente and the enemies of socialism, including the opponents of Socialist Yugoslavia, sure do like such scribblings.

As for Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, whose development is in no way helped by articles of this kind in the Yugoslav news media, its roots--as the 26th CPSU Congress rightly pointed out--go deep and we have no doubt about its future.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF ROMANIAN TU CONGRESS

USSR's Matskyavichyus Speech

LD211045 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Correspondent N. Yugov dispatch: "Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Apr--The routine congress of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions continued work today in Bucharest. Trade union activists, leading production workers, establishment and department leaders, academics and cultural and artistic figures took part in the debate that developed. The speakers emphasized the urgent need to intensify trade union's work not only in the production sphere but also in the services sphere. The speakers laid particular stress on increasing local trade union organization's role in production management, the distribution of profits at enterprises and the organization of relaxation and cultivated leisure for the working people.

The Soviet trade union delegation led by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus which is taking part in the congress visited the Bucharest machine tool and unit plant, the largest machine-building enterprise in the country, which employs more than 5,000 workers, engineers and employees.

The AUCCTU delegation was received by General Director (E. Tavazian) and party committee Secretary I. Iordan, who recounted the plant's history and showed them round sections and shops. Then a meeting was held between the AUCCTU delegation and the enterprise's trade union and engineering and technical aktiv.

C. Manescu, chairman of the plant trade union committee, delivered a speech of welcome. Our peoples, he said, are now resolving the crucial tasks set by the 12th RCP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress.

The implementation of these tasks will move the two countries on to new and greater heights. And the closer the cooperation between the working people of Romania and the USSR, the more successfully these tasks will be fulfilled.

G. Manescu went on to familiarize the AUCCTU delegation with the work of the plant's trade union organization and the collective's production successes.

K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, head of the Soviet trade union delegation and AUCCTU secretary, who spoke next, conveyed to the meeting participants, and through them to all Romania's working class and all its working people, fervent fraternal greetings from Soviet workers, the kolkhoz peasantry, employees and the USSR trade unions. The Soviet delegation is following the work of the Romanian trade unions' congress with great attention, K.Yu. Matskyavichyus said. In the years since the last trade union congress Romania's working people have achieved considerable successes in socialist building. The 5-year plan has been completed with good results and the level of working people's material well-being is rising steadily. The Romanian trade unions are playing a large part in this.

The speaker noted the businesslike character of the work of the congress. Its delegates are not only describing successes but are also discussing various aspects of trade unions' work and seeking out reserves and potential for further improving it.

The head of the AUCCTU delegation told the meeting participants about what the Soviet people and USSR trade unions are working on. In the spirit of Lenin's teaching on trade unions under conditions of socialism, he said, we see our main role as being to ensure that the working people are mobilized to fulfill the economic development plans and to show concern for the satisfaction of the Soviet people's material and spiritual requirements. These two tasks are organically united. As you know, the recent 26th CPSU Congress defined new tasks for the country's economic and social development in the eighties and outlined a program for steadily boosting the Soviet people's material and cultural level. The report delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, observed that the beginning and end of the party's economic policy is specific concern for the specific person, his needs and requirements.

The results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the trade union tasks arising from its decisions were discussed at a recent AUCCTU plenum. The plenum outlined measures to increase trade union's role in further improving socialist democracy and in strengthening trade unions' role in resolving the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan [sentence as published].

The 26th CPSU Congress paid particular attention to questions of cooperation among the socialist countries. The Soviet trade unions are making a contribution to resolving these tasks. We are linked to the trade unions of Romania and the other fraternal countries by relations of friendship and close cooperation in the course of which a fruitful mutual exchange of experience of production and trade union work takes place. We rate positively the development of trade union links between the USSR and Romania.

We can assure you, K.Yu. Matskyavichyus said in conclusion, that the Soviet trade unions are making every effort to further deepen the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the working people and trade unions of Socialist Romania on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Congress Decisions Noted

LD211335 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 3

[Correspondent N. Yugov dispatch: "Tasks of the Romanian Trade Unions"]

[Text] Bucharest, 8 April--The congress of Romania's General Union of Trade Unions [UGSR] ended its work today in Bucharest. A new UGSR Central Council and a new Central Auditing Commission were elected.

Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the RCP Political Executive Committee was elected chairman of the UGSR Central Council.

The congress adopted a detailed resolution [resheniye] on the report and a number of alterations to the UGSR rules.

The resolution of the Romanian trade unions' congress emphasized that the trade unions of the Socialist Republic of Romania, acting under the party's leadership, are directing their efforts toward fulfilling the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress. One of the UGSR's main tasks is to increase the role of the trade union organizations in the adoption of economic decisions at all levels, centrally and locally.

The trade unions must pay particular attention, the resolution states, to organizing a broad socialist competition in all spheres of the national economy, to enhancing the vocational training of workers and employees, to introducing modern scientific and technical achievements into production and to disseminating experience of advanced collectives. The trade union organizations must systematically and persistently improve the forms and methods of their work and display greater self-sufficiency [povyshat samostoyatelnost] in resolving questions concerning the functions and activity of trade unions.

It is imperative, the resolution emphasized, to enhance the role played by trade unions in the improvement of the working peoples' labor and every day living conditions, in ensuring labor safety and in the organization of relaxation and leisure. Particular attention must be paid to the organization of effective monitoring, by trade unions, of all sectors of trade and of the service sphere. Problems of the life, labor and everyday living conditions of workers in all spheres of the national economy should not be resolved without the trade unions' involvement. It is necessary to enhance still further the part played by the trade union organizations, the resolution states, in the matter of developing and disseminating culture and art and all means of the ideological education of the working people.

The concluding part of the Romanian trade unions' resolution emphasizes that one of the most important tasks for the UGSR Central Council and of the Romanian trade union organizations must be to strengthen and broaden friendly links and fraternal cooperation with the trade unions of the socialist countries.

GORBACHEV, OTHERS VISIT GDR EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

LD220548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Karlov, Mesyats and Nuriyev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; and Chukanov, deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited the GDR Embassy in Moscow in connection with the untimely death of that active participant in the construction of socialism in the GDR and loyal friend of the Soviet Union, Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and registered their condolences in the book of mourning.

STATEMENT ON IRANIAN REMARKS ON SOVIET POLICY

LD211344 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 21 Apr, TASS--The Press Department of the USSR Embassy in the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement here today.

The statement points out that "on April 19 and 20 this year Iranian mass media published remarks by the deputy chairman of the Iranian Majlis which presented in the wrong light the Soviet Union's policy vis-a-vis Iran.

"These remarks were based on mendacious assertions by imperialist propaganda which has long since been specializing in palming off fabrications of all sorts as regards the Soviet Union and its policy".

"The USSR Embassy", the statement indicates, "is surprised that despite the obvious absurdity of such allegations they are repeated in Iran by responsible persons, and the Iranian mass media are spreading them. This is the less clear in the light of the recent statements by Iranian leaders about the need for a cautious approach and sober assessment of various reports fabricated by Western and Zionist propaganda".

"The Soviet Union's friendly attitude to Iran is well-known", the statement says. "It is confirmed not only in responsible statements by Soviet leaders but also in practical deeds of the Soviet Union."

RASSADIN COMMENTS ON RENEWED VIOLENCE IN LEBANON

LD211644 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Leonid Rassadin commentary]

[Excerpts] The situation in this small Arab country has once again been aggravated, especially in southern Lebanon. According to FRANCE PRESSE, the situation there is deteriorating hour by hour. What is the main reason for the new outbreak of violence in Lebanon? As before, the problem is not a matter of confrontation between various internal groups. The problem is that outside reactionary forces are trying to use the events in Lebanon to achieve their own aims--aims to secure the hegemonistic interests of the imperialists in the Middle East. The question arises: Why is Israel giving military support to Lebanese separatists, to those who won't allow UN troops in southern Lebanon into the border enclave, or even to the Lebanese Army? The separatists are in open confrontation with the legitimate Lebanese Government and so it seems that Tel Aviv would like to see a split in the neighboring Arab country. But why? In order to have an easier time doing away with the Palestinian resistance movement, one of the main obstacles to the capitulating plans of a so-called settlement in the Middle East.

Recently, when U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited the Middle East, he discussed among other things the Lebanese conflict with the Israeli leadership. The results of the talks were evident immediately. After receiving confirmation about new military assistance from Washington, the Israelis stepped up their aggression against Lebanon. Now the Beirut press doesn't rule out the possibility of large-scale Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon.

The tragedy of Lebanon continues and the responsibility rests primarily with the United States and its associates, those who are against a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, a settlement that would give the Palestinian people the right to self-determination including the creation of an independent state.

U.S. Role Noted

LD212130 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Apr 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Excerpts] The U.S. administration called for an end to violence in Lebanon and said with dismay that violence could not be a means of settling the Lebanese problem. It is true that the violence practiced by the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon against the old, women and children is not the means of solving the problem. However, the dismay expressed by Washington in this context is, to say the least, insolent sarcasm. Is not U.S. policy, especially in the Middle East, based on violence? It is known that Israel exercises this policy in relation to Arab countries, including Lebanon. Last Sunday, Israel carried out a bestial shelling of Sidon, killing and wounding tens of Lebanese. Then Tyre was shelled and An-Nabatiyah was bombed by the Israel Air Force. The Israelis shell Lebanese cities and kill Lebanese with U.S. long-range artillery and strafe Lebanese towns with American aircraft.

Members of the Reagan administration say that this does not contradict U.S. law, but do not those who delivered the weapons to the killers, who use them for imperialist ends, share in the responsibility for the crime?

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH IRAQ; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD212330 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr, TASS--A meeting of the permanent Soviet-Iraqi Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation was held here today. In the course of the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, measures have been outlined, decisions and recommendations have been adopted for ensuring the implementation by both sides of the agreements reached earlier on Soviet-Iraqi economic and technical cooperation. The sides have also devoted attention to prospects for equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

The Soviet delegation was led by Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations Semen Skachkov, the Iraqi delegation by Member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Minister of Industry and Minerals Tahir at-Tawfiq.

The head of the Soviet delegation was received by President Saddam Husayn of the Iraqi Republic and Iraqi First Vice Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan. In the course of the talks the sides spoke highly of the state of Soviet-Iraqi economic relations, which developed on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Iraqi Republic.

A protocol has been signed on the results of the work by the commission.

Baghdad Reportage

For Baghdad reportage on the visit to Iraq by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, including reports on his meetings with Iraqi leaders and the signing of the joint minutes of the Iraq-USSR Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation, see the Iraq section of the 21 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IRAQI, SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEET IN MOSCOW

JN181308 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr, (INA)--A meeting was held here today between the Iraqi-Soviet friendship society delegation now visiting Moscow and Prokofyev, Soviet education minister and chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society. The two sides reviewed the two societies' activities and the means to enhance cooperation between the Iraqi and Soviet peoples. The Iraqi side, which consists of Khalik Ibrahim and Muhibb ad-Din at-Ta'i, explained the racist Persian aggression against Iraq. The delegation also explained Iraq's positive stands on the international efforts to solve the dispute with Iran.

The Iraqi delegation has had a series of contacts with a number of Soviet orientalists and figures to review developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

COMMENTARY ON MEMOIRS OF 'UTHMAN AHMAD 'UTHMAN

LD212212 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As-Sadat's brother-in-law, 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, Egyptian deputy prime minister and owner of the biggest Egyptian construction enterprise, has published his memoirs. Despite the fact that 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman's life has undoubtedly been full of events and adventures, toward the end of which he has reached the highest levels of power, marrying his son to As-Sadat's daughter and becoming the closest aide to the Egyptian president and his personal adviser in his dubious foreign exchange transactions, we find no mention of any of this in his memoirs.

He also fails to reveal the secret of how he came to control Egyptian establishments and organs dealing with trade and supplies, and how, in the course of 2 years, he came to possess $2 million. We find not a single word in his memoirs, either, on how his companies came, during the last 5 years, to win tenders for the construction of 50 projects financed by the state from its treasury. Besides, his companies only built six projects.

Indeed, 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman could not but remain silent about all these really sensational facts, simply because people hardly mention them in their memoirs, and usually speak about them in the dock. But 'Uthman speaks profusely about As-Sadat's economic policy, hailing his wisdom and his consistent eagerness to ensure prosperity for Egypt.

We believe that all this singing of praises can hardly change anything about the bitter fact and hide from the Egyptians the big chasm, which grows deeper and wider every day, between the exhorbitant wealth in which the As-Sadat clique lives and the abhorrent poverty he has decided will be the lot of millions of the sons of the Egyptian people. However, 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman's book did not come out only in order to whitewash the As-Sadatist face that the people detest. This book also has another characteristic: It purports to make allegations about democratic opposition in Egypt and Soviet-Egyptian cooperation during the advent of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. 'Uthman is to be found attacking the Soviet workers and engineers who contributed to the building of the High Dam, accusing them of deliberately delaying construction deadlines in order, as he puts it, to gain time for the establishment of communist principles in Egypt.

It could be relevant here to remind the author of the memoirs in question what Anwar as-Sadat said then while watching Soviet workers and technicians working in a natural environment alien to them and helping the Egyptian people construct the first fruit of its economic independence. Anwar as-Sadat then said: It is indeed impossible to evaluate the role of the Soviets in our economic development; we Egyptians shall never forget this.

Nonetheless, President Anwar as-Sadat today charges his son-in-law with speaking about Soviet experts in Egypt and presenting things as if they had come to the country with the sole purpose of spreading communist principles there. The aim of this provocative lie is quite clear: To find another pretext to justify the As-Sadatist repressive measures against anyone opposing his surrender policy and openly calling for the abandonment of such a policy. As for establishing communist principles, the latter do not need exportation as people everywhere embrace them in a drive to attain truth and good, and in rejection of slavery.

COMMENT ON RENEWAL OF EGYPTIAN-SUDANESE RELATIONS

LD212230 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Sudan brought about many commentaries in the Arab world. The majority of the commentators held the view that this step by the Sudanese leadership completely contradicts the Arab decision made in 1976 concerning Egypt's economic and political boycott in response to the signing of the capitulationist Camp David deal. Cairo is very satisfied with this turn in Sudanese policy. Satisfaction is being also expressed by Washington and Tel Aviv. But is there anything that generates satisfaction in the Sudan? As-Sadat's affirmation that all the actions of the present Sudanese leadership will be backed with Egyptian arms does not add respect for the present Sudanese leadership in the whole Arab world.

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL STATEMENT CITED

LD211408 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus, 21 Apr, TASS--A political statement on the results of the 15th session of the National Council of Palestine was published here today. The session was held in the Syrian capital from April 11 to 19. The document points out that the session of the National Council of Palestine resolutely condemns the military provocations of imperialism in the region of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The creation there of American military bases is part of the overall strategy of neocolonialism directed at eliminating national liberation movements and establishing unrestricted domination of imperialism in the Middle and Near East. The natural wealth of the region, on which developed capitalist countries encroach, should serve the Arab peoples, lead them to progress and be used by them as a weapon in the struggle for the exercise of their rights, primarily the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The session of the National Council of Palestine resolutely denounced the United States for economic, military and political aid to the Israeli invaders who follow racist policies on the occupied Arab lands and do not stop aggression against Lebanon, using for that American weapons with Washington's full approval.

Exposing the hypocritical nature of the campaign on the struggle against "international terrorism" unleashed by the United States, the representatives of the Palestinian people pointed out that the Palestinian people resolutely denounce and reject terrorism, especially if it is made the matter of official policy. The statement indicates that the course of Israel which destroys Palestinians on the occupied lands and civilians in southern Lebanon is characterised precisely by such policy. International terrorism is also the policy of Washington which is trying to stifle the national liberation movements throughout the world.

The participants in the session of the National Council of Palestine reaffirmed the PLO's course to counter the separate deals in the Middle East. Neither the Camp David policy nor any other similar courses can bring peace to the region, since they contradict the aspirations of the Palestinians. The document stresses that the criteria of acceptability of any proposal are, firstly, the demand for an end to the Israeli occupation, secondly, recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians, and thirdly, the need for the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The statement says that the participants in the session of the National Council of Palestine highly assessed the all-round support given to the Palestinian people's struggle by the countries of the socialist community. In this connection they welcomed Leonid Brezhnev's proposals advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress for reaching a just solution of the Middle East problem.

The National Council of Palestine expressed the desire to continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, first of all with the Soviet Union, with the national liberation movements, with progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist forces in capitalist countries. The participants in the session came out in favour of consolidating the Non-Aligned Movement on the basis of the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racial discrimination.

The statement stresses the importance of intensifying Arab solidarity on the basis of condemning the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. The National Council of Palestine reaffirmed the need to strengthen the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation in the struggle against imperialist plots and urged to strengthen alliance between the PLO and Syria which are the nucleus of that front. The session stated full support to the national patriotic forces in Lebanon which resolutely support the unity and territorial integrity of the country.

Having discussed the situation in the occupied territories, the session declared in favour of turning the Palestinian National Front in to the PLO's basic tool on the Israeli-occupied lands in the struggle against occupation.

The National Council of Palestine called for an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war. The continuation of the war damages both Iraq and Iran and plays into the hands of the enemies of Arab and Islamic peoples, the statement says.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ASSESSES PLAN ACHIEVEMENTS

LD211644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers today examined the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development and the country's state budget for the first quarter of this year. The USSR Council of Ministers adopted for strict Guidance and execution the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the points and tasks put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the party Central Committee's review report and "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" which were approved by the congress.

The meeting noted that as a result of widespread socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, a further development of the country's economy and an improvement in the material and cultural standard of liv'ng of the people was made possible in the first quarter. The planned tasks for the marketing of industrial production, railfreight turnover, retail trade turnover and labor productivity were overfulfilled. The volume of industrial production, compared with the corresponding period in 1950, increased 3.1 percent, and 4.5 percent in terms of average daily output. Agricultural workers have, in the main, completed the preparation of machinery and seeds for the spring sowing campaign. Field work has begun in many areas. The program for raising the well-being of the Soviet people is being implemented consistently. Through the use of state capital investments, dwellings with an overall floor space of 8.4 million square meters have been commissioned; many schools, hospitals, children's preschool establishments and other cultural and consumer projects have also been constructed. It was pointed out at the meeting that some ministries and departments of the USSR and the Councils of Ministers of union republics failed to fulfill the plan for the output of certain types of products in the first quarter.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the meeting. Taking part in the work of the meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers was Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

TU LEADER EXPLAINS ROLE OF UNIONS IN USSR

LD212314 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Apr 81

[From the "People and Events" program]

[Excerpts] Our mail contains many questions about the relationship between the trade unions, the Communist Party and the government in this country. We asked Anatoliy Rybakov, chairman of the engineering union, to explain that to us.

Our first question to Anatoliy Rybakov is linked with the allegation in the Western press that Soviet trade unions are not independent. They claim they are an appendix of the party and the government. Your comment please:

[Begin Rybakov recording in Russian, fading to English translation] These are hackneyed accusations, Anatoliy Rybakov was saying. Soviet trade unions are accused of party dependence which allegedly dictates to them its will. These critics force the conclusion that only those trade unions that confront the government and the ruling party are truly independent and are able to defend the interests of the working people. But a logical question arises: Why should 128 million Soviet trade union members confront the party? The party of communists has proved that it can solve vital social issues in the interests of the working people. The policy of the Communist Party has resulted in the situation where there has been no unemployment for over 50 years already in the country. [end recording]

Now about the contention that the party dictates the line of conduct to the trade unions. What is your comment?

[Begin Rybakov recording, fading to English translation] No party organization can (?instruct) the congress, conference or meeting of the trade union to take this or that decision. Neither can the party have its representative in the leading trade union bodies unless candidates are approved by the trade union vote. The Communist Party never tried to monopolize the leadership in the trade union movement: Today 70 percent of elected trade union officials are nonparty members. [end recording]

CONFERENCE ON USSR TU LINKS WITH FOREIGN UNIONS

LD211251 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conference at the AUCCTU"]

[Text] A conference of workers from the AUCCTU International Division, the AUCCTU Division for Relations with Trade Unions in Socialist Countries, the international sections of trade union central committees and of organizations under the AUCCTU's jurisdiction was held in Moscow yesterday. The tasks for further galvanizing the work of Soviet trade unions in the world trade union movement stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and from the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the congress, were discussed at the conference.

It was noted at the conference that the USSR's trade unions are successfully developing links and contacts with the trade unions of more than 130 countries of the world on the basis of proletarian internationalism. Unremitting attention is being paid to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the trade unions of the fraternal socialist countries, to support for the trade unions of liberated states and to the development of solidarity with the struggle of the working people in the capitalist countries. The Soviet trade unions are making a weighty contribution to the cause of defending peace and curbing the arms race. The great importance of participation in the activity of the WFTU [World Federation of Trade Unions], which actively defends the interests of the working people and consistently wages an antimonopolist and anti-imperialist struggle was emphasized.

Measures to improve the international work of the Soviet trade unions were outlined, central to which is the rendering of assistance in every way for implementing the new peace initiatives advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. A.M. Bubbotin, secretary of the AUCCTU, spoke at the conference.

ARMENIAN PAPER ON TU'S ROLE IN 5-YEAR PLAN TARGETS

LD211427 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Trade Unions and the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpt] There are a number of problems to whose solution the trade union organizations must apply their efforts. As was noted at the 27th Armenian CP Congress, there are a considerable number of enterprises, farms and organizations in the republic which are not coping with the plan targets. In a number of sectors labor productivity and return on investment are increasing only slowly, cadre turnover is high and the state of labor and performance discipline causes concern.

The solution of these problems and the struggle against existing deficiencies urgently demand from the trade union organizations all possible intensification of educative activity in the collectives, the skillful use of effective forms and methods of work, the broad enlistment of working people in production management and greater concern for the improvement of people's labor conditions and the conditions governing their daily life and leisure.

It is impossible to regard as normal the fact that a number of enterprises are not paying due attention to the work of the standing production conferences. Workers meetings are by no means held regularly everywhere, and the proposals and critical remarks made at them do not always receive the due solution. There is an urgent need to increase the role and prestige of collective agreements. It is impossible to come to terms with the fact that formalism is permitted to occur during the drafting and implementation of this document which regulates the collective's production life, and that progress in fulfilling the contractual pledges is not monitored during the year. This is the case, for example, in the Pemzashenskiy quarry administration.

Trade unions in our country are invested with considerable powers with regard to defending the working people's legal rights. Management cannot dismiss a worker or transfer him to other work without the trade union committee's consent; and the trade union may technically close an enterprise if it fails to comply with labor-protection or safety standards. On the whole our trade union organizations make wide use of their powers. But trade union committees are frequently lax in this important work and fail to put a stop to the actions of economic leaders who infringe the working people's rights. The 11th 5-Year Plan is on the march. It is the duty of the republic's trade unions and their primary organizations to do everything possible to ensure that it is a shock plan and is marked by great achievements in communist building.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN KOMSOMOL MEETING

LD160930 Kiev in English to Europe 2330 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee took place in Kiev. The participants discussed the tasks faced by the republic's Komsomol organization for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress.

Speaking at the meeting was Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Here are the highlights of what he said:

At the beginning of his speech Vladimir Shcherbitskiy pointed out that the unanimous approval of the congress decisions and the resoluteness of the Komsomol members, young men and women of the Soviet Ukraine, to make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of these decisions testifies to the political maturity and high civic duty of the Ukrainian youth and its loyalty to the cause of the party, the cause of the great Lenin.

The Ukrainian youth, first and foremost the Komsomol members, are making a [word indistinct] contribution to the achievements of working people in industry, agriculture and other branches. The Soviet people will be solving new tasks, continued the speaker. First in line is the immediate transition to an intensive economic development. And here the youth have a broad field in which to apply their creative forces. There is something to work at for the Komsomol members at every enterprise, scientific establishment and designing department.

The most pressing task is cutting down a volume of manual labor. In the next 5 years it is envisaged to transfer some 1 million persons in the republic from manual to mechanized and automated work. Vladimir Shcherbitskiy pointed out in his speech that there are important tasks to be solved by Komsomol organizations in such basic industries as coal mining, metallurgy, chemistry and others. Life has shown that there is a great need for the all-round industrialization of agriculture and to expand the social and cultural construction in the countryside. The Komsomol members can take an extra (?fire) in the solution of these tasks.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR

LD211700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] At today's all-union seminar conference of ideological workers, a report on topical problems of agarian policy in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress was given by Gorbachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, and chief of General staff; Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the Committee for State Security of the USSR; and Academicians Blokhin, Skryabin and Chazov also addressed the seminar.

GRISHIN ADDRESSED JOINT SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD211656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Summary] Moscow enterprises have fulfilled their quotas for the marketing of products in the first quarter of this year. "The construction program is being successfully implemented. These facts were quoted today at a joint session of the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the AUCCTU Presidum, and the Moscow Komsomol Bureau, which summed up results of socialist competition among Moscow's citizens." "The joint session was adressed by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom."

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 20-21 APRIL

LD220150 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20-21 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

20 April

Sowing of soya started in Kirghizia. This crop is only beginning to be introduced in the republic and this year will occupy 5,000 hectares, 10 times more than last year. Soya and corn are to be used for cattle fodder. (0000 GMT)

Sowing of corn has started in the Transcarpathians.

Harrowing started in Kurganskaya Oblast. This year work is to be done on almost 2.5 million hectares. All is ready for sowing in southern Orenburg. (0400 GMT)

Two-thirds of Rostovskaya Oblast has been sown with early cereal crops. In Ashkhabadskaya Oblast, sowing of cotton has ended. (1100 GMT)

21 April

Selective moisture retention work has started by machine operators in Kustanayskaya Oblast. This year about 4.5 million hectares are to be sown to grain crops. Mass sowing of corn started in Leninskiy Rayon, Daghestan. Thirty thousand hectares have been allocated for corn using industrial technology. All is ready for field work in Buryatia. Sowing of early spring and pulse crops was completed in north Ossetia in optimum time. Aircraft are spraying mineral fertilizers in 20 rayons of Smolenskaya Oblast. (0400 GMT)

Nine out of 19 oblasts of Kazakhstan are sowing grain crops! One and one-half million hectares have already been sown to these crops in Kazakhstan. (0800 GMT)

In southern Kaluzhskaya Oblast sowing of early spring grain crops, oats and barley has begun. Potato planting is in progress in Bryanskaya Oblast where 117,000 hectares is sown to this crop. Cotton sowing has begun in Chimkentskaya Oblast. Farmers here have pledged to produce 28 quintals of cotton per hectare and to sell 345,000 tons of cotton to the state. (1000 GMT)

Rice sowing has begun in Salskiy rayon, Rostovskaya Oblast. Sunflower sowing has also commenced in western rayons of Kalmykskaya where there are plans to complete this work on 10,000 hectares in 5 or 6 days. Top-dressing by aerial spraying is under way in Udmurtskaya where farmers plan to harvest over 1 million tons of grain. (1100 GMT)

More than half of Azerbiajan's cotton has been sown. In all to date 160,000 hectares have been sown. This is despite rainy weather. Some rayons have already finished cotton sowing. (1330 GMT)

This spring the Donetskaya farmers have a great deal of work to do. Early spring crops will occupy more than 1 million hectares. More than 400,000 hectares are to be given over to sunflower and 770,000 hectares to corn. In order to carry out the sowing well and in the best possible time 40,000 tractors, 33,000 grain sowing drills and much other machinery is ready. For the success in field work that has begun, much is being done by the socialist competition of the grain farmers and their mutual support. (2200 GMT)

IZVESTIYA REPORTS OPENING VASKHNIL SESSION

LD211455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Horizons of Agricultural Science"]

[Text] The tasks of agricultural science in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions are being discussed at a session of the All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VASKHNIL), which opened 13 April in Moscow. Taking part in it are leaders of VASKHNIL sections and of scientific research establishments and representatives of party, soviet and agricultural organs. The session's presidium includes the following: M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department; USSR ministers, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments. The keynote speaker--President of the Academy P.P. Vavilov--and other speakers noted the growing role of science in the struggle to increase production of arable produce and livestock products. The country's livestock farming is being transferred to an industrial footing. One of the main tasks of the current 5-year plan is the speediest and effective introduction of the achievements of science. There is an urgent need to help farms to implement the program for maintaining soil fertility and protecting it against erosion by water and wind. The creation of high-yielding early-ripening and medium-ripening strains of corn, sunflowers, sugar beet and fiber flax must be accelerated. The production side needs strains and hybrids, with comprehensive resistance to disease. Farmers are also awaiting new higher-yielding strains of pulse crops.

The entire activity of the agricultural scientific research institutes is channeled in the current 5-year plan toward the balanced development of the sectors in the agro-industrial complex and toward implementing the food program. The session is continuing its work.

SHARP FROSTS AFFECT CROPS IN ARMENIA, TADZHIKISTAN

LD211227 [Editorial Report] Certain Soviet regional papers carry reports on the effects of unseasonal weather. Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TAOZHIKISTANA in Russian on 5 April frontpages a TADZHIKTA report on a fall of snow in TAOZHIKISTANA on the night of 2 April with temperatures falling to zero by the following morning. "In some places there was damage to agricultural crops," the report continues. "Cotton and early tomatoes and cucumbers were hit on some farms." The report goes on to describe efforts to combat the effects of the cold snap. "There is still time," the report concludes, "to eliminate the damage and obtain a full harvest of agricultural produce."

The same paper for 9 April frontpages a report by A. Yermolyev on the effects of the sudden snow and frost in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast. It says that "over large areas the shoots of cotton and fodder crops were ruined and orchards, mulberry plantations, vineyards and vegetable crops sustained serious damage." Yermolyev says that "all the snow-damaged fields have already been resown" and the outlook is good. "Something like this often happens," the correspondent is told, "and we know how to combat bad weather."

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 5 April carries on page 2 an article by Prof P. Ayvazyan and Candidate of Agricultural Sciences L. Apoyan which describes the sudden onset of snow and hard frosts in Armenia on 2 April and the resultant damage to fruit trees. "In vineyards and also in apple and plum orchards the buds have not yet opened and the frost should not have affected the potential yield," the article goes on. The authors do not rule out the possibility of heavy frost, "like last year," up to mid-May. Therefore, "Concerned efforts should be made to obtain the maximum high-quality harvest in vineyards and orchards." The article proceeds to enumerate the measures to be taken and techniques to be employed.

COSMOS-1266 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING WELL

LD211042 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-1266 artificial earth satellite. The satellite carries scientific equipment for further outer space research.

The parameters of the satellite's flight are: the initial period of revolution--89.65 minutes, maximal distance from the earth-278 kilometres, minimum--259 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit --65 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SALYUT-6 EXPERIMENTS

LD211334 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 21 Apr 81

[TASS correspondent report from Mission Control Center]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS--Today Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh who have been working in the near-earth orbit for the forty first day, devoted much working time to astrophysical experiments with the use of an on-board submillimetre-wave telescope. They have calibrated the instrument and are making measurements of the submillimetre-wave radiation of the earth's atmosphere. The research will make it possible to obtain more complete data on the structure of the earth's atmosphere as well as to specify methods to forecast physical processes occurring in it. The operation of the telescope in the submillimetre waveband is being carried out with the use of a cryogenic closed-cycle system to cool radiation sensors down to a temperature of 269 degrees below zero centigrade.

In accordance with the programme for the space study of materials, an experiment has been carried out to practice methods to obtain foam polyurethane structural elements in weightless conditions.

Today's schedule also provides for research in the cosmonauts' cardiovascular system during the performance of physical exercises of them. A magnetic recording of electrocardiograph is being made by means of a portable instrument. The recording is then transmitted back to earth during radio communication sessions.

Planned for tomorrow are visual observations and photography of the earth's land and world ocean area in the interests of researching into the earth's natural resources; as well as "Polarisation" and "Hologram" experiments.

According to telemetry data and crew reports, the flight of the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4 is proceeding normally.

The state of Vladimir Kovalenok's and Viktor Savinykh's health is good.